The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PACKET EDITION — Per R. M. S. ELBE

No. 5,389 — BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880 — 20TH YEAR

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres
Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorized Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,600,000 „
Reserve Fund..... 140,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:

LONDON

And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and, IRELAND

Antwerp, Amsterdam, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Lisbon, Oporto, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Paris, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg, Genoa (payable in Gold), Florences (payable in Gold), Leghorn, do, Milan do, Naples do, Padua, Palermo do, Rome do, Torino do, Venice (and on 40 other cities in Italy), Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruna, Madrid, Santander, San Sebastian, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo, Zaragoza, And on many towns of Galicia and the Asturias, Las Palmas (Canary Islands,), Santa Cruz de Tenerriffe. do, Pernambuco, Rio Janeyro, Santos, Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia, Cordoba, Rosario, Montevideo

JOHN TODD

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

MONEDA CORRIENTE.

On deposits in account current } 3 per cent
Do do subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal „ „ } 3½ p cent
On do for 90 days fixed 4 „

GOLD

90 days fixed „ „ 3 p cent

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c } 9 per cent
Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1880.

JOHN TODD, Manager.

GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HAMBURG AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Direct Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg,
Calling at
Montevideo, Santos and Rio Janeyro.

Fixed dates of sailing from this Port, the 10th of each Month.

The steamer
PARANAGUA,
Captain L. LORENSEN,
2,500 Tons and 400 Horse power
Will Sail
On the 10th of MAY.

Names of the Steamers—
VALPARAISO, ARGENTINA:, MONTEVIDEO, HAMBURG, | RIO, BUENOS AYRES, BAHIA, PARANAGUA, SANTOS.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie. These Steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of SWEDEN and NORWAY.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particular apply to the Agents,
LUDERS & CO.,
Rivadavia 259
321 m 24

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes
A Vapeur
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.

Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Gènes et Naples
The Steamship
POITOU,
Capitan LEMAITRE,
Will sail
On the 18th of May.

20 per Cent. Reduction on Return Tickets

1st CLASS ..... $150 Oro.
2d „ ..... 120 „
3d „ ..... 50 „

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons, gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.

For, freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. MATHEY,
Consignataires,
2 RECONQUISTA 236.

Ferro Carril del Sud
CARRERAS
En Lanus.

El JUEVES 6 de Mayo habra un tren extraordinario para Lanus, que saldra de
Estacion Central (Paseo Julio) a las 12.10 p m
Id Plaza Constitucion..... 12.30
Y regresera cuando se acaba las carreras.

B. Aires, Mayo 3 de 1880.
LA ADMINISTRACION.

Patrick Ham,
Wool and Produce Broker,
1371—CALLE de la PIEDAD—1371
Once de Setiembre

Banco de Italia Y RIO DE LA PLATA.
98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital oro efectivo..... $f. 1,500,000
Fondo de reserva..... „ 63.758.39

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera la sigue:—

ABONA:

En cuenta corriente y a la vista en moneda corriente..... 3 p% anua.
Id id en oro..... 1 p% id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias o a mas largos plazos en ambas monedas..... Convencional

COBRA:

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en oro y moneda corr. 9 p.% anual.
Descuentos de letras y pagares Convencional

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE
LONDRES,
PARIS,
BURDEOS,
AMBERES,
Y Todas las principalos ciudades de
ITALIA.
COMO ASI SOBRE:
PARANA,
CORDOBA,
SAN JUAN,
TUCUMAN,
VAL PARAISO.
MONTEVIDEO, y
RIO DE SANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 5.

Buenos Aires, 1° de Junio, 1879.
S. Pollinini,
Gerente.
e xp

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

SE PAGA

Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal.... 3
en oro sellado.... sin int
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal..... 3½
„ „ 60 dias de..... 4
„ „ 90 dias de..... 2
„ „ 60 dias en oro sellado
„ „ 90 dias en „ 3
„ „ a mayor plazo .. Convencional

SE COBRA

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal..... 9
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado..... 9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional

LETRAS DE CAMBIO
ESPAÑA
Se dan sobre LONDRES
„ ESPAÑA
„ PARIS
„ BURDEOS
„ MARSELLA
„ AMBERES
„ GENOVA pagadere en 60 pueblos de Italia.
„ SUIZA pagadero en 30 pueblos de Suiza.

CARTAS DE CREDITO.
Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

HORAS DE DESPACHO
10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Buenos Aires, Enero 1, 1880.

The London Assurance Co. de Seguros
CONTRA PERDIDAS O AVERIAS POR INCENDIOS
ESTABLECIDA EN LONDRES
Autorizada por Patente Real
EN 1720
Para asegurar Edificios, Efectos, y Mercancias

Agents in Buenos Aires:
MOLLER & Co.
77—Corrientes—77

Los Agentes en Buenos Aires tienen pleno poder para Firmar Polizas y Pagar Reclamos in necesidad de referirse a la oficina Central n Europa.

Marine Insurance
THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
CAPITAL £ 812,800

The Undersigned having been named Agents are authorized to Accept Sea and River risks
BATES STOKES & Co.
BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.
e 40 xp

Tierras Nacionales
La Oficina Central, Piedad 76, tiene los planos de todas las tierras nacionales que se hallan en venta, con designacion de los lotes vendidos o disponibles.

Los interesados pueden ocurrir a dicha oficina, donde se les daran los datos que consideren necesarios, encargandose de todas las diligencias.
e 285 m7

Credito Publ. Nacional
Tierras Publicos Nacionales

Se previene a los suscritores del 10 de Noviembre al 10 de Enero que el pago de la 3ª cuota debe verificarlo del 1° al 10 de Mayo enirante.

B. Aires, Abril 23 de 1880.
EL TESORERO
e 287 m10

Sewing Cotton
J & P COATS'

Warranted superior to any in the market. Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to the trade.

For samples and particulars apply to
THE LIDGERWOOD MANUF. CO.
65 Chacabuco 65
e 120 xp

Bank of Ireland.
DUBLIN.

Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.

EDWARD CASEY,
80—Calle Reconquista—80

FIRE INSURANCE
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Comp.
Established in 1809

Subscribed Capital..... £2,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Fire Department..... 1,097,248
Life Department..... 3,006,762
£6,104,000

Net Fire Premiums received in 1877..... £ 908,104
Fire Losses paid in 1877..... 636,646
Total Fire Losses paid during 10 Years 1866 to 1877..... 3,879,614

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES
Bates, Stokes and Co.
79—MAYPU—79
e 39 xp

American Bank Note Company
NEW YORK,

ENGRAVE BANK NOTES,
NATIONAL BONDS,
STOCK CERTIFICATES, &c.
The Largest and Oldest Established Company in America.
Agents in Buenos Aires
S. B. HALE & Co.
32 Reconquista.
e 1 xp

Northern Assurance Co
LONDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1836,
Capital £3,000,000
AGENTS
M FORRESTER & Co.
185—Calle Piedad—187

Fire risks are taken at moderate rates, and the Agents have full powers to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to London.
[234 je 30 1880

IMPERIAL Fire Assurance Comp.
IN LONDON
Established 1800
CAPITAL £1,600,000
Agents for the River Plate
Mantels & Pfeiffer

Risks taken at moderate rates, and losses settled here without reference to the Head Office in London.
e 61 xp

COMPANIAS Nacionales de Seguros
FLORIDA 128, (altos)
Seguros maritimos y contra incendios
LA ESTRELLA
(Fundada el año 1865.,)
Y LA SEGUNDA ARGENTINA
(Fundada el año 1877.)

Aseguran mercaderias y edificios contra incendios, y efectos para los rios y puntos de ultramar contra riesgos maritimos, ya sea en oro o en billetes de curso legal, a premios modicos y en condiciones liberales de polizas.

Seguros maritimos sobre buques a vela, para la navegacion fluvial de 4 p% anual.

SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA
Inversion de capitales en Fondos Publicos Nacionales o Cedulas Hipotecarias
LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA
(Fundada el año 1864.)
El Director General
D. Francisco F Moreno

CHARGEURS REUNIS
French Steam Navigation Company Regular Fortnightly Line of first class Steamers
between RIVER PLATE BRAZIL & HAVRE

DOM PEDRO
PAMPA
PORTEÑA
VILLE DE RIO
VILLE DE BAHIA
VILLE DE SANTOS
HENRI IV.
BELGRANO
RIVADAVIA
SAN MARTIN

The following Steamships will be despatched from this port—

DOM PEDRO,
3,500 Tons, Captain FLEURY,
To sail on the 27th MAY,
FOR
HAVRE.
Touching at Santa Cruz and Teneriffe.

3,500 Tons, Captain ——,
To sail on the ——,
FOR
HAVRE,

Without calling at any Ports of Brazil

Fares for Havre 1st. class 125 $fts. 3rd class 50 $fts.

The attention of passengers is called to the very moderate fares by these splendid Steamers.

For freight, passages etc.

Apply to
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN, General Agent
Buenos Aires. 151 Calle San Martin,
Montevideo, 172 Calle Piedras.

NOTE—The Company wish to impress upon Importing Houses in the River Plate, that their steamers offer great advantages due to their regular sailings all the year round, and the splendid condition in which they deliver their Cargoes. In quarantine times the steamers will come out direct WITHOUT TOUCHING AT BRAZILS.—The Company's offices at Paris, are at 30 rue Le Peletier,—Havre, 191 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
e xp

Banco Hipotecario
En el sorteo practicado por el Directorio en el dia de la fecha para el rescate de cedulas de las Series A B y C con cupon de 31 de Marzo, han resultado rescatados a la par las cedulas que siguen:—

Serie A de 1000 $f.

Num.			
3	1693	2828	3995
154	1749	3045	4033
246	1841	3148	4368
561	1866	3393	4432
663	2034	3460	4435
961	2264	3780	4715
1166	2363	3820	4954
1199	2370	3887	5221

Serie A de 400 $fts.

Num.			
184	9331	19031	27871
539	9440	19033	28225
655	9508	19198	28278
955	10124	19289	28706
1108	10441	19488	28811
1175	10442	19900	28836
1312	10693	20458	29061
1355	10797	20951	29260
1547	10864	21066	29471
2174	10992	21274	29563
2376	11813	21276	29802
2410	11860	21343	30146
2649	12010	21855	30675
3089	12230	21984	31266
3276	12706	22005	31697
3323	13538	22036	31726
3622	13850	22212	31741
4634	14208	22521	31936
4726	14482	22800	32204
5719	14533	23005	32509
6875	14732	23106	33166
6123	14733	23469	33374
6130	15024	23581	33792
6160	15201	23724	34795
6304	16216	23798	34820
6344	16498	23823	34823
6378	16582	23930	3905
6389	16796	24364	36162
7227	15813	24398	36163
7399	16069	24847	36917
7605	16294	24877	36957
7690	16805	25093	37042
7754	16984	25513	37198
7761	17637	25927	37284
7860	17104	25430	37690
8103	17639	25678	37934
8317	17644	25781	38165
8412	17731	25940	38223
8479	17364	26028	38304
8482	18042	26047	38437
8490	18179	26260	39189
8652	18278	26513	39238
8865	18548	26969	
8795	18719	27320	
9237	18874	27741	

Serie A de 200 $fts.

Num.			
56	1393	2990	4798
306	1813	3211	5359
634	1881	3540	5358
1003	2386	4121	5397
1247	2624	4744	

Serie A de 100 $fts.

Num.				
162	2768	4669	5577	7297
314	2955	4684	5600	7303
476	3051	4752	5639	7331
631	3190	4904	5677	7520
803	3356	5100	5694	7563
1035	3416	5118	5984	7785
1212	3423	5138	6035	7833
1285	3523	5145	6272	7839
2040	3561	5263	6493	7879
2649	4224	5411	6733	8038
2663	4411	5499	6776	8057

Serie A de 50 $ fts.

Num.				
251	1158	1955	2594	3003
269	1492	2007	2699	3046
466	1604	2320	2715	3165
745	1759	2390	2736	
1115	1771	2568	2953	

Serie B de 1,000 $fts.

Num.		
102	187	

Serie B de 400 $fts.

Num.			
237	263	480	774

Los tenedores de estas cedulas pueden ocurrir al Banco Hipotecario desde el 31 del proximo Marzo para recibir el capital y los cupones respectivos; lo mismo que los que retengan las cedulas rescatadas en sorteos anteriores que aun no se han presentado a cobrarlas, y son las que siguen:

Serie A de 1,000 $fts,

Num.				
217	366	857	1325	1981
4396	5057			

Serie A de 400 $fts

Num.				
183	11655	20223	30188	35631
3707	11719	20566	33340	38745
3847	16499	22279	33678	
4635	17182	22524	33680	
9070	19260	26751	34006	
9188	19719	28233	37423	

Serie A de 200 $fts.

Num.				
117	400	1044	1261	2665
3417	4521	5503	5566	

Serie A de 100 $fts

Num.				
513	528	1195	1250	2573
3394	3497	5103	5117	6328
6509	6542			

Serie A de 50 $fts.

Num.		
1164	2808	2929

Serie C de 100 $fts.

Num.
34

Buenos Aires, Febrero 23, 1880.
Jose M. la Fuente.
Secretario.

St. George's College
1127—CANGALLO—1127

The object of this ancient Catholic institution is to impart, on terms with the advantages afforded, a sound practical education.

Boarders, Half-Boarders and Day Scholars are admitted and rapidly advanced until prepared for an honorable entrance into business life.

Parents who desire for their sons the advantage of a sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training are invited to call on the Principal.

Also private lessons shall be given in whatever branch may be required the principal being English.

B. Aires, May 2nd 1880.
e 34 m12

Athletic Meeting
PALERMO
MAY 25th 1880

The Athletic Meeting in connection with the Zingari C. Club, will take place on the ground of the Buenos Aires Cricket Club on the 25th May prox.

Persons desirous of competing will please communicate with the Secretary at an early opportunity.

Entries, accompanied with $20 m/c as entrance fee to each event, must be sent in under cover to the Secretary, 143 Calle Piedad up to May 16th.

The following is a list of events open for competition, but any ivent not encluded in these may be added to the programme, if solicited by at least 5 competitors.

Flat Race 100 yards
Do 200 do
Do 300 do (for Strangers)
Do ¼ mile
Do ½ do
Do 1 do
Steeple chase 1,000 yards
Hurdle Race 120 do.
Walking one mile
High Jump Running
Length do
Throwing the Hammer
Do the Shot.
Sack Race } Entries
Three Legged Race } On the ground for Members and Strangers.

J. S. MACLEAN
Hon. Sec.
e 376 j 2

English Timber Yard.
JOHN E TURNER & Co. beg to announce to the Commerce and Farmers that they have established a Yard for the Sale of fencing and building materials etc. at No. 336 Calle Pedro Mendoza, Boca del Riachuelo, where a complete assortment will always be kepton hand.

Having arranged with Mr Edward Casey to conduct the sale of landubay posts which come to his consignment, we are in a position to retail all measurements at wholesale prices, with the guarantee of supplying posts to the satisfaction of buyers.

Fencing wire of best Marks 'varillas' 'torniquetes, lumber in general, all clases of Pine, Tiles, Baldosas and all building materials are always in stock.

All kinds of Sheep Wash.

The business will be conducted upon a strict cash principle and by this means we confidently expect to give good articles at lower prices than any other house in the trade.

The yard is situate a few paces from the terminus of the Boca trains, which leave the Central Station every hour.

335—Calle Pedro Mendoza—335
Boca del Riachuelo.
393 j2

Grt. Southern Railway
NOTICE

On and from the 1st prox. a new Time-Table will rule. See the Company's Time Tables and Kidd's Guia.

B. Aires, 19th April 1880
THE ADMINISTRATION
e 227 m6

B. Aires and Ensenada Port Railway
NOTICE

From the 1st of May inclusive a new Time Table will come into force. See also Kidd's Guia.

HENRY CRABTREE
General Manager
Central Station, 15th April 1880
e 296 m12

NOTICE
THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform Captains that he is in a position to supply them with Ballast, on moderate charges and with quick despatch.

NEVILLE FITZ-GERALD
BOCA DEL RIACHUELO
243 Pedro Mendoza.

N.B.—Naval Stores and Ship-Chandlery. There is also a competent Riachuelo Pilot attached to the establishment.
e 87 xp

Shirley and Pride's
Celebrated EGG JULEP

Instantly removes Scurf from the Head cleanses and beautifies the Hair as used by them for Shampooing.

Directions for Use. Apply the wash to the head with a sponge, until a good lather is obtained, then rinse through with warm water.

Can be obtained from
G. A. CRANWELL & CO.
Drug Merchants and Dispensing Chamists,
44—RIVADAVIA—44
AND
463—RIVADAVIA—465
Antigua Farmacia Inglesa de L. L. Jones,
66—FLORIDA—66
e 454 m6

NOTICE
We beg to advise that Mr William Thompson holds our full power of attorney to represent us during the absence of Mr. H Beermann.

B. Aires, 1st May 1880.
SHAW BROTHERS
e 356 m11

P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The Company's splendid
SS CORDILLERA
3088 Tons — Horse power,
Captain WYLIE,
To sail on the
— May,

Calling at Montevideo, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeau[illegible] and Liverpool.

Admitting Cargo and Passengers.

Attention is called to the splendid opportunity offered to Passengers embarking in this port by a steamer of this renowned Company.

Table Wine is supplied Gratis to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers. Cooking in the best French style. All the Steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

151 CALLE SAN MARTIN

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO,
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government.

FOR EUROPE
S.S. BRITANNIA,
4128 Tons,
Captain BROUGH,
To Sail on the
7th May.
S.S. IBERIA,
4670 Tons,
Captain J. W. SHANNON,
To sail on the
7th June

Touching at Rio, Lisbon, Bourdeaux and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC
SS VALPARAISO
4027 Tons,
Captain HAYES,
To sail on the
17th May,
S.S. COTOPAXI,
4027 Tons,
Captain MASSEY,
To sail on the
14th June.

Touching at Punta Arena, Viparaiso and

Passengers from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, in connexion with the Company's Steamers. GRATIS.

These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.

The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.

Passages to Montevideo free.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents
YARROW HETT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 55

North German Lloyd.
LINE FROM BREMEN
GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Habsburg, Hohenzollern, Hohenstaufen, Salier, Strassburg, Köln, Berlin, Leipzig, Ohio, Baltimore, Nürnberg, Braunschweig, Frankfort, Hanover, | Hansa, Mosel, Main, Rhein, Donau, Weser, Neckar, Oder, Hermann, Amerika, Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, Graf Bismark, General Werder.

The splendid steamer
HOHENZOLLERN,
Captain R. SANDER,
Will sail
On the 25th of MAY.
For
BORDEAUX, ANTWERP AND BREMEN,
Calling at Montevideo.

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third class Passengers.

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Table Wine supplied GRATIS.

Cooking in the best German and French style

Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.

First-class Return Tickets at a Reduction of One-fourth. Second-Class of One-fifth.

Prepaid Passages issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.

The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.

All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.

Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.

K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 105
Or to A. SCHARFFENORTH, Broker,
Calle San Martin, No. 133

For New York
The A. 1. Norwegian barque
TORDEMSKJOLD
Loading in the Boca, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For freight please apply to
HENRY TAY
Reconquista 89
e 232 m6

Banco Nacional
42—RECONQUISTA—42
Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONARA

Sobre depositos en oro, a la vista..... 1½ o/o
Id con 15 dias de aviso..... 3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 4 id
Id en plata despues de 60 dias .. 2
Id en moneda de curso legal, a la vista..... 3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos 5
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias..... 6
En billetes del Banco Nacional, a la vista y abonara..... 2

COBRARA

Por adelntos en cuenta corriente renovacion de letras de la cartera antigua ..... 10 o/o
Por descuento de Letras 9
Id. de Pagares de Comercio 8
Por descuento de pagares de comercio 7

Buenos Aires, Abril 1, de 1880.
EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel de la Paix,
Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room.
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style, with room as lights and attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

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Fine suits of Rooms for Families. Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.

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162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO

N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.
cj—xp

Hotel du Louvre
133—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—133
Entre Cangallo y Cuyo
CASA DE CONFIANZA

Este acreditado establecimiento ofrece a los pasageros muy buenos departamentos para familia y piezas para personas solo, con frentes al Rio y 25 de Mayo, desde $35 por dir, con pension.

133—Calle 26 de Mayo—133.
e 327 m7

New Millinery
246—CALLE ESMERALDA—246

Ladies will find at this establishment the last fashions of Autumn and Winter Bonnets in satin, beaver, castor, velvet etc. Dresses made at shortest notice. Orders from camp will be punctually attended to
246—ESMERALDA—246.
e 34 j 2

NOTICE
As the Irish Nuns have left, the Ladies of Buenos Aires who may require good Servants, will please apply to Miss Killion, Calle Laval 328, between Suipacha and Esmeralda.
e 118 m8

Asthma
Himrod's Cure

Mr. Himrod,
Sir,

About the first of October last, I was making arrangements to spend the winter in Minnesota, on account of the terrible sufferings I have always experienced in this locality during the winter, with Asthma.

At that time your Cure was brought to my notice. I commenced its use and began to improve immediately, (although steadily following my occupation, which is one of constant exposure,) and continued to do so until about the first of January, when it left me entirely. I am happy thus to know that at last there is a reliable cure offered to those who suffer in like manner. You may use this letter in any way you choose.

CHAS. E. POWELL
No. 432 Union St. Brooklyn, L I.
March 13th, 1872.

Sold wholesale and retail—
G. A. CRANWELL, & CO.
44—Calle Rivadavia—44
AND
463——Rivadavia——465
Antigua Farmacia Inglesa de
L. L. JONES,
66—Calle Florida—66.
e 355—m8

The Fotografia del Fuego
Has Removed to
302—CALLE CANGALLO—302
(UPSTAIRS)
Between Suipacha and Esmeralda.

The public are advised that this establishment having been rebuilt, and having received recently a large supply of the newest machinery known in Europe, the work done is guaranteed to defy all competition.

Special attention given to Children's Portraits and Family Groups.

302—CANGALLO—302
UPSTAIRS.
e 342 m30

Compania del Gas Argentino
Desde el 30 del corr. mes de Abril pueden los Sres. Accionistas pasar a la Administracion de la Comp., Rivadavia 420, a recibir el dividendo de 8 o/o correspondiente al año de 1879.
e 339 m9

Agencia Maritima
DE
FELIX E. CATONI y Cia.

Carrera regular entre este puerto y los de San Nicolas y Rosario con los Vapores Paquetes 'Feliz Amistad' y Feliz Napostá.' Estos vapores reciben carga en balizas con lanchas gratis, y salen los Jueves y Domingos.

Por mas pormanores ocurrir a sus Agentes
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e 33 xp

For Boston
The A. 1. American barkentine
HENRY WARNER
Is loading at Barracas, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For freight apply to
HENRY TAY
89 Reconquista
e 327 m15

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e 399 xp

Politeama Argentino

Gran Fiesta Cosmopolita de Caridad y Progreso

Iniciado por el Centro Industrial Argentino

A beneficio de la caja para las fiestas que se celebrarán con motivo del primer centenario de la introducción de la imprenta en Buenos Aires y de las sociedades siguientes: Asilo de Mendigos, Hospital Italiano, Hospital Frances, Hospital Español, Hospital Aleman, Hospital Ingles y Damas de Misericordia.

Jueves 6 de Mayo

Fiestas de de cia—Calcetita, la Rueda de Fortuna, el x loj del Porvenir, Titeres, el masacre de los Inocentes, Bolas, Tiro al blanco ejercicios musculares, etc.

De noche—FUNCION VARIADA.

Precios

Entrada general de d a de 12 a 6 p.m. $5 m/c.
id id noche de 7 a 10 p.m. $10 m/c.

Theatre des Varietes

SPECTACLE TOUS LES SOIRS

Direction RAINERI et DE PORTES

JEUDI 6 Mai

La Grand Duchesse

Opera comique en 4actes, musique d'Offenbach

VENDREDI 7 Mai

La fille de Mme Angot

Proximamente el gran suceso universal

L'ASSOMMOIR.

A l'etude 'La fille du Tambor Mayor.'

On commencera a 8 h. ½.

ENTREE GENERALE 15$.

Club Germania

385—CALLE TUCUMAN—385

SATURDAY, 8TH MAY

Theatrical Performance

IN AID OF THE

Printing Centenary

ER IST BARON

Comedy in three Acts by Rudolf Hahn, Music by Th. Hauptner.

After the Performance BALL with a well-arranged Orquester

☞ Tickets 50 m/c each to be had at Mr. Ernst Nolte, Cangallo 95.

To commence at 8½ p.m.

THE COMMITTEE

c m8

HERRMANN

El celebre Prestidijitador llegara el 10 de Mayo. Su primera funcion se anunciara oportunamente.

Centenario de Rivadavia

La Comision encargada de los diversos trabajos relacionados con la celebracion del Centenario de Rivadavia, han establecido su respectivas oficinas en la calle de Chacabuco 39, esquina Victoria (altos). Alli deberan dirijirse los que necesiten entenderse con cualquiera de ellas.

LOS SECRETARIOS

c 284 m6

ATHLETIC SPORTS—The Ninth Competition Meeting of the B. A. Junior Athletic Society, will be held on Thursday the 6th inst. on the ground of the B. A. Cricket Club, Palermo.

The Sports will commence immediately on the arrival of the train which leaves the Central Station at 9.55 a.m.

Trains leave Central for Palermo at 9.55, 11, 12 noon, 1.10, 2.5 and 3.15 p.m., and from Palermo for Central at 2.10, 2.43, 4.5 4.18, and 5.35.

Entrance Ground and Grand Stand $10. Ladies free.

B. Aires, May 1st 1880.

HON SEC.

362 m6

A few Choice Samples

OF

Benares Ware
Linthorpe Ware
Belleek Ware
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Japan Goods
Flower Vases
Transfer Paper for Crewels
Handy Gas Iron for Ladies' use
Mappin's Razors.

Earthware of every description, Choice, Glass Ware, Statuettes, Rugs, Brushes and a large variety of home utensils and ornaments.

PRICES MODERATE

BAZAR INGLES

C. R. Simons & Co.

189—FLORIDA—189

c 357 m9

BEWARE OF

No. 15

c 55 m13

Ostriches and their Farming

With Chapters on The Rhea, or South American Ostrich, showing its differences from the African bird, illustrated by J. de Mosenthal and J E Harting.

MACKERN BROTHERS

48 San Martin

c 61 m13

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES.

May 6th, 11 a.m., PARISH, Mr. McBracken's.

May 9th, 11 a.m., LAS BARRANCAS, Mr. Church's.

LADY'S SADDLE. Wanted a first class second hand English Saddle. Address R, this office, stating price and where saddle can be seen.

c 59 m9

SENILLOSA HERM. y MAYOL, Casa Introductora de Cigarros Habanos, se ha trasladado a la Calle Florida No. 22.

c 56 m9

CAMP FOR SALE AND TO RENT. In the South, Olavarria, Sauce Grande, Sauce Corto, Arroyo de los Mostazas, Tapalque, Las Flores, Gral. Alvear.

In the West: Lincoln, 9 de Julio, Bragado, 25 de Mayo, &c.

Sheep and Cattle, al corte, for sale.

Apply to C. Travers, Calle San Martin 31, Office No. 6.

322 m9

TO LET a light airy comfortable Furnished Bedroom for single gentlemen. Rent moderate. Apply 502 Maipu.

c 345 m2

SE ALQUILA una Pieza Amueblada para hombre solo. Esmeralda 257.

c 50 m9

A SITUATION required by a respectable Person to take care of grown-up children: is a good sewer, and has a first-class sewing-machine: or would go as Housemaid. Address L M, 114 Calle Temple.

WANTED a young Maid Servant with good references. Apply at the Colegio Anglo-Franco-Argentino of young ladies, Calle Aisina 426.

c 47 m9

WANTED a situation as Housemaid or Plain Cook by a respectable girl. Apply Calle Venezuela 313, altos.

c 48 m9

WANTED a situation as Housemaid by a respectable woman. Apply Calle Moreno 84.

c 53 m13

WANTED a Cook for a small family. Tucuman 690.

c 54 m9

WANTED by an experienced English Teacher a situation in the camp, respectable man very successful with pupils, English or Spanish. Please address 'Alpha' this office.

c 60 m9

LETTERS.

Danzie, Beauchamp.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

Without touching in Brazil.

The Company's magnificent steamer

ELBE,

3063 Tons, 600 Horse-power,
Commander A. DYKE,
Will sail on the

7th of May.

FOR

ANTWERP DIRECT,

Calling at

MONTEVIDEO, St. VINCENT LISBON, VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON,

This Steamer is one of the Company's largest boats, has unrivalled accommodation for first-class passengers, possesses great speed, and going direct is in every respect a most desirable opportunity for Families visiting Europe this season.

To be followed by the Company's steamer

TAMAR.

2923 Tons, 530 Horse-power,
W. CHAMPMAN, Commander
On the

15th of June

The Company's Steamer,

MINHO,

2540 Tons, 450 Horse-power,
Commander L. R. DICKINSON,
Will sail on the

1st of July,

Calling at Rio Janeyro,

The above steamer will carry 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers at

REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and

THROUGH TICKETS

Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Cherburg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.

RETURN TICKETS

Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.

FAMILIES AND COMPANIES

A considerable reduction is made in their favor.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the Agent

HENRY A. GREEN,

Or to

HENRY L. GREEN, Broker,
175—Reconquista—175

L'pool Brazil and R.P. Steamers

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

Departures from Buenos Ayres.

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.

(Via Southampton.)

TENIERS, Yaxley, 6 MAY.
(Loading in the River Parana.)

HAVRE.

BESSEL, Hudson, 10 MAY.

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.

(Via Southampton.)

PLATO, Tanner, 11 MAY.
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP & LONDON.

(Via Southampton.)

TYCHO BRAHE, Miller 21 MAY.
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

ANTWERP,

(Via Southampton.)

EUCLID, Cave, 1 JUNE
(Loading in the River Parana.)

(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

First and Third-class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain, at reduced arts.

Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.

First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.

These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on day of sailing.

Insurances effected if desired.

Edward Norton,

209 Reconquista Agent

T. S. BOADLE.

209 Reconquista Broker.

Rosario, Agents—JOHN THOMPSON & Co

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Sweet Nelly, My Heart's Delight by Rice and Besant.
Donna Quixote, by Justin McCarthy.
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Nell on and off the Stage, by B H Buxton.
A Doubting Heart, by Annie Keary.
High Spirits, by James Payn.
The Pickwick Papers, by Charles Dickens.
Young Mrs Jardine by Miss Mulock.
The Bells of Penraven, by B L Farjeon.
Queen of the Meadow, by Charles Gibbon.
Tales, Trials and Traditions of the Munster Circuit.
Poems of Wordsworth, edited by M Arnold.
The Talisman, by Sir W Scott.
Sense and Sensibility, by Jane Austen.
&c. &c. &c.

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N.B.—The entire Series of above Library Comprising 104 Nos. may be found on hand. Prices $4, 6 and 8 each novel.

c 49 6p m19

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Comprises amongst other authors too numerous to mention, the Works of the following writers—

Walter Besant and Jas. Rice, Charlotte and Emily Bronte.

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Nueva Libreria Inglesa

137.—CALLE FLORIDA—137.

c 57 m13

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Ebbeke y Diekelmann

Por cuenta y orden de una casa Introductora

Por Liquidacion de una factura

235 fardos papel para imprenta varios tamaños

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Y 114 arb. tinta para impresiones

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c 52 m7

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De 12, 14, y 16 pulgadas

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96—MORENO—96

c 352 m5

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Young ladies' English Catholic School and Academy of Music.

c 58 j6

J. B. GAHAN

CORREDOR

Tengo en venta los siguientes y sin cobrar comision al comprador—

1—Postes de Nandubay
2—Alambre patente de Ryland y de otras marcas
3—Torniquetes de todos precios
4—Especificos para curar la sarna
5—Campos de Estancia, en Lincoln Tres Arroyos sobre el Sauce Corto
6—Hacienda lanar y vacuna.

78—CALLE RECONQUISTA 78

Valvoline

LUBRICATING OIL.

Is the best known to the world! An order issued by the British Admiralty requires the exclusive employment of this Oil for Valve and Piston lubrication, on board of her Britannic Majesty's Navy.

This Oil will be found greatly preferable to any Vegetable or Animal Oil, it lasts longer, is clearer, does not gum, and adds to the life of machinery.

Please send for circular and sample to sole Agency, 195 Calle Florida.

J. A. BENNET

c 340 m6

The Standard.

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.

CICERO.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

Special Telegram

O'Gorman
to
Standard.

Montevideo, May 5th,
3.30 p.m.

Quarantine goes on just the same for all the papers have said to the contrary. The U. States s.s. Marion is not to be put in communication until 30th June.

It is confirmed that Latorre is in Cerro Largo.

No sales in produce save wheat, which is looking down: quotations 63 prime, 55 inferior. Indian corn shelled, old, 30; new 25 in the cob.

Cordillera left Rio for Plate today. Iberia arrived safe.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The mail leaves in the midst of the greatest political excitement. The Message of Governor Tejedor, when opening the Provincial Chambers on Saturday last, and which we publish in another column, has brought matters to a head, and the crisis cannot now be far off. The Provincial Chambers were hardly opened when the Deputies voted, without discussion, Fifty Millions of paper money for the purchase of arms, to resist General Roca; should he be elected President, which is almost certain. This has provoked similar votes in the Chambers of the Interior provinces, and it may be said that preparations for a civil war are now going on all over the country. In spite of all this, however, the voice of the people at large is so strongly opposed to these extreme measures, and the material interests at stake are so enormous, that the wisest heads in our community still adhere to the conviction that an arrangement will be arrived at. The real wealth, intellect and influence of the nation are opposed to strife and wish to see the question brought into the legitimate field of peaceable discussion; and yesterday the Chamber of Commerce of B. Aires, *i.e.* the Bolsa Syndicate, met to devise the proper measure for this purpose. For ourselves, we adhere to our frequently expressed opinion that the good sense of our statesmen will prevail in the end, and that all will be arranged amicably.

Some excitement was caused yesterday in commercial circles by the news that the British steamer Plato, of the Lamport and Holt line, from Liverpool, when coming up the river from Montevideo, was stopped and boarded by the Argentine war steamer Constitucion. She is held under close guard at her anchorage, and the passengers have not been allowed to land. The steamer, it seems, was seized on the charge of having a large quantity of arms on board.

Governor Tejedor opened the Chambers of this Province on Saturday last. His Message was on a very decided tone, and has added much to the prevailing excitement. Congress was to have been opened by President Avellaneda on Saturday last, but the ceremony had to be postponed till the recent elections be verified. The Special Committee of the House has reported on them, but the discussion is still pending. It is probable, however, that the nation's Parliament will open in a day or two.

From Banda Oriental there is nothing fresh to report. Public opinion is daily getting more favourable to President Vidal's Government, which has adopted already many important measures of reform, amongst others that of allowing all political refugees to return to their native land. Some of these patriots are endeavouring to repay this grace by getting up Tiro Nacional Clubs, on the model of the new institution that has caused so much trouble on this side of the river, but public opinion is against the movement, and it is not likely to lead to anything. As regards material matters, the estancieros of Banda Oriental have never had a better season than the one just closed; but the drought now is very severe.

Great preparations are going on for a patriotic fete on the 20th inst. the Centenary of the birth of Rivadavia, one of the greatest statesmen this country has had since its Independence. Another Centenary celebration—that of the introduction of Printing in Buenos Ayres—does not meet with very warm support from the public.

Of Paraguay there is little to report. Things are quiet up there. The yerba crops will be late owing to disease having broken out amongst the harvesters. Mr. Milner, special agent of the London Bondholders, has returned here, having failed to come to any terms with the Government. Mr Baillie's Anglo-Paraguayan Bank scheme is now before Congress, and it is not unlikely to pass, with some modifications.

Full particulars of the recent inaugurations of new railways in the West and North will be found in another column.

The Cattle Show of the Rural Society of Buenos Ayres was brought to a close on Sunday week. The exhibition of horned cattle and horses being of the finest English breeds, the Show, as far as the animals were concerned, looked like one in London or Dublin. Mr. John Fair, Mr. Reid, the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Co. Mr. Anderson, Mr. Clarke and other British exhibitors carried off prizes.

The latest advices from the West Coast report that a decisive battle is imminent near Tacna. Callao is being bombarded by the Chilian squadron, and the inhabitants are flying to Lima, where serious disturbances have occurred. The prevalent opinion here is that the war cannot last longer, and that Peru must make peace.

The retirement of Dr. Plaza, National Finance Minister, causes much regret in commercial and monetary circles, as the very able way in which he has piloted the country through all its financial difficulties has justly earned for him the confidence of the people of the country. H.E. has not yet formally left the post he has filled so well, but it is understood that he will, when Congress opens, take his seat for Salta, for which province he was returned at the last elections.

The first African ostriches ever seen in this country arrived here on Monday from the Cape. They (101 birds) are owned by an Englishman, Mr. George Beaumont, who intends to start an ostrich farm in this province. These new immigrants have attracted much attention, and there is little or no doubt of their thriving in this climate.

The winter seances of the English Lit. Society were opened last week by a very able and interesting lecture on 'The little we know' by Mr. Leighton Jordan, F.R.Z.S. This popular Society continues to flourish and increase the number of its members.

The postponement of the Buenos Ayres Exhibition has been mooted in the papers, but the Committee has authorised us to say that it will indubitably be held in September next, as intended from the beginning.

The Irish Relief Fund has been closed and the balance remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The total amount subscribed was £3,302, 8s 9d.

The winter has set in early, and for the past week the cold has been intense. The drought in the camps is very severe, and flocks and herds are being driven to fresh pastures.

Business during the fortnight has been rather dull, and in our commercial columns will be found a record of all the transactions. In exchange there has been very little done, and the rates close as follows:—

On London, 49⅝ ½.
„ Paris, 5.19.
„ Antwerp, 2.20.

THE 'PLATO.'

In considering the case of the Lamport and Holt steamer Plato and the circumstances which give to her arrest so much importance, the most prominent feature is that at ½ past 4 on Tuesday afternoon, when Mr Norton, the agent, saw the Minister's Secretary, he was informed that it was all a *mistake*!! So very grievous a mistake as the stoppage of a British steamer on, we may say, the high seas—since the point she was brought to at is certainly 25 miles from the light ship—calls for a little more explanation than that yet given; and the mistake becomes all the more unpleasant when we consider that it might establish a precedent which the foreign commerce of the Plate cannot under any circumstances tolerate, and which it behoves even Argentines themselves to severely reprimand. The excuse offered by some of our colleagues, that the steamer had arms on board for the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, rather aggravates the case, since under no reading of international law can we find that such arms, even if they were on board, would be contraband of war, as no war exists. The Argentine Republic is at peace with the whole world, the province of Buenos Ayres included; and since there is no war there can be no contraband. Ergo, the plea of arms on board is even a greater mistake than the seizure of the ship.

What, however, is most to be deplored in such cases as the present, has luckily not occurred, and owing to the absence of a British gun boat, we have no repetition of the Minister's mistake by some irresponsible quartermaster or lieutenent pitching the armed men who stopped the ship overboard and clearing the decks when there was really nothing to fight about. The exigencies of our great steam commerce demand the most searching inquiry into the present outrage, and we trust that the mere plea of the Under Secretary, that it was all a mistake, will not satisfy H.B.M. representative.

The case calls for exemplary satisfaction, owing to our great steamer trade with Europe and the fact that every steamer that passes the light ship bears a foreign flag. These steamers and steamer lines belong to influential European Companies who know their rights and know well how to maintain them, and the case of the Plate when it becomes known in Europe, will probably cause more excitement than it has in the Plate.

There is nothing of the Alabama or Talisman in the case of the 'Plato,' and if the superior information of the Government has led to the measures adopted, the public has a right to expect the fullest publication of that information, so as to judge how far the acts of the War Minister have been justified by the facts before him.

The stoppage of the 'Bessel,' another Lamport and Holt steamer, flying the English flag, was announced yesterday; and it seems the charge is that she brings arms that are manifested dry goods; of course, if such be the facts, then the conduct of the Argentine Government is perhaps less arbitrary: The stoppage of the Plato is then understood, since the Constitucion overhauled her mistaking her for the Bessel. Much of the gravity of the question is lost by the seriousness of the charge against the sister ship, and we are quite free to admit that, if a Belgian steamer brought arms into Waterford which were manifested pockethandkerchiefs, the British coast guard might stop both ship and cargo.

Late yesterday afternoon it was freely said that the Minister of War had ordered the liberation of both steamers, the Plato and Bessel, and at the Commercial Rooms in Calle Mayo there was a crowd around the telescopes, but up to the latest both steamers were flying quarantine flags, and both were together, both sighalling, and both evidently under restraint.

The Bessel, Capt Hudson, comes from Antwerp, but does not fly the Belgian flag, she brought 441 cases of cartridges to Pecher & Co optional to Buenos Ayres or to Montevideo, and these cases were landed in Montevideo at the consignee's request, and as the story goes came up to Quilmes or Ensenada last night in a lighter, but the steamer cannot be held for this, since after landing the goods in Montevideo, the Captain's responsibility ended.

It is impossible to suppose that the Argentine Government would act in this matter as it has done without the most serious provocation; and the commanders of our steamers, however innocent they may be of local politics &c., should always remember the great responsibility of their vessels for any trick or fraud perpetrated by politicians. The case of the Plato will doubtless become the subject of diplomatic intervention, and possibly facts unknown to the general public will then be made clear, which will relieve the subject of the wretched high-handed South American arbitrariness which, we regret to say, at first sight it presents.

TRIP TO THE CAMP.

No. 3

The town of Navarro is nearly as ancient as Giles; it is built on the margin of a lake whose gloomy shore skirts some well-known estancias. In former years the crossing of this lake on horseback was in wet weather dangerous enough, but now two bridges span the passes, and if Mr Harry O'Neill were to return from Ireland, or Mr Ropes were to rise from his grave, they would admit that the lake is but half the size it was 23 years ago. The Plaza, or public square, is well kept and shaded with tall Eucalyptus trees, with seats along the walks. On one side is the Municipal School building, a neat well-organized institution; and on the opposite side of the square is the church, which is also new for us. Within 2 squares of the Plaza are the large dry goods and comestible stores of Mr Patrick Hearne, as well-assorted an establishment as any of the kind to be found in this city. We noted a large collection of English books, Mackern's or Jacobsen's on a small scale. How things have changed in the camp, when 'librerias Inglesas' are to be found in our country towns! The funeral for the late Mr Owen Gahan had brought to the town perhaps the largest gathering of Irishmen I have seen since the days of the St. Patrick's Society. The church was draped in mourning, and people from far and near had come to pay the last tribute of respect to one of the most popular and most representative of our Irish sheep farmers. The late Mr Gahan had endeared himself to the people of Navarro by his untiring exertions to promote everything calculated to advance the town, and had won the esteem and affection of his own people by his kind and affable manner and his ready willingness to always help a countryman. His loss is severely felt in Navarro, where as estanciero he enjoyed great and deserved influence; he died at the early age of 32 years, surrendering every tie calculated to endear life and render death the more terrible. His disease spoke the man, since the doctors were of accord that the brain was too active for the stomach, and could he be kept from thinking, his cure was certain. Strange disease for an estanciero. All the members of the Municipality attended the church; the ceremony was precisely in town style, the following clergymen officiated:—The parish priest and Curate of Navarro, Rev. Mr Curran, Irish chaplain; Revd. Mr O'Reilly, Lujan; Monsignor Curley, Chascomus; Revd. Mr Davis, Lobos; Rev. Father Martin, Passionist. In the Plaza the Municipal band played, whilst the church bell tolled at stated intervals. The church was crowded to its very utmost.

I did not know the names of one half of my countrymen present, but recognized the following:—Messrs Thos. and John Gahan srs, and their sons, Messrs. Thomas, John, James, Eugene, T and J B Gahan; also the two Mrs. Gahans and their daughters, Mr. Owen Gahan and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Casey, Mr. Casey sr., Messrs. James Lawrence and William Casey, Mrs. Norris and Mr. and Mrs. Carthy, Mr J Brown, Mr. Thos. Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Dillon, Messrs. C A Davis, J Moore, J Murphy, Tallon, P and H Lalor, R Murphy, J Connerton, J Garahan (alcalde), L Garaghan, E Garaghan, M Dillon, John and James Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. McKeon, M and P Hearne, Cormack, T and E Kenny, Mr. Hutchison and Messrs. J and P Ronan. The funeral services held till 2 o'clock, and the friends took leave at the church door. But at the Confiteria of Don Enrique, corner of the Plaza, there was an immense table prepared and hot lunch served. It was the first camp funeral I had ever attended, and the excellence of all the arrangements was indeed a surprise. When travelling in Ireland in 1878 I attended a country funeral at Castle Comer, in the County Kilkenny, with my uncle, J B Mulhall, solicitor, and had a good opportunity of comparing notes now in Navarro, and certainly I must admit that the affair in Ireland was, in point of arrangement &c., far behind what I now saw at Navarro. At both funerals there was a spread, but the church ceremonies here are much more solemn and imposing than in Ireland. Mr. Carthy kindly invited us to dine at his estancia; we therefore stopped with Mr. Duggan but a few moments longer in the town, and then, in company with Mr. C A Davis and Father Martin, who were going our road, we pushed on to the renowned Norris estancia, which is but 15 squares from the town, and which is known as one of the best-managed estancias in the whole country. Mrs. Norris welcomed us all, and we strolled through the gardens, quinta, monte, &c. before dinner. The estancia is over two square leagues of land, all valuably stocked and splendidly fenced. The quinta and monte and gardens around the estancia house seemed to be more extensive than those of the Casey estancia. Walks as long as the Sarmiento Avenue at Palermo Park bisect the grounds, and here in the garden we met plants which we had only seen at Tijuca, and which with tender care Mrs. Carthy had brought from there on her last winter trip to Brazil—magnolias as fine as any on the Flores Road, and roses in such luxuriance that they reminded us of *Bendamere*.

There is such a marked sameness about every thing in the camp that it requires both taste and zeal to make anything on an estancia look beautiful: you must hide paleuques, wire posts, sheep and horse corrales, and above all keep sheepskins out of sight; from the drawing-room windows we could see nothing but flowers, and the vine walks which led to the old tala mount were as carefully trimmed as in the Wanklyn quinta on the Flores Road. Mr. Carthy led us to the talas planted over one hundred and fifty years ago by the Jesuit Fathers. These Fathers always selected the best lands for their convents, and the Norris estancia has well proved their discrimination. Not even at Monte Grande, behind the Lomas de Zamora, have we seen such tala trees as on this estancia; and around some of the trees we noticed a very peculiar class of ivy which Mrs. Carthy had brought from Petropolis. The name of Carthy is one of the most respected in the Plate, and the elder English merchants of Buenos Ayres well remember the tall commanding figure of Mr. James Carthy (our host's uncle) who was considered the best judge of hides in the River Plate. The same excellence which the late Mr. Carthy secured in the hide business, his nephew has won in the estancia business; and Mr. Duggan informed us that there is no better or more successful Irish estanciero in this province than our host, who is Mrs. Norris's son-in-law. We dined a la carte; such dinners in the camp spoke of the new class of cooks now on the estancias, and the luxurious appointments of the house showed what taste combined with affluence can effect behind sheep corrales and ñandubay posts. The land supports some 50,000 sheep and 2,000 head of horned cattle; the latter, owing to the drought, are now being sent out to Rojas. From what we saw in our trip, it is evident that a couple more years and none of the fine land estancias inside will have anything on them but sheep and prize English cows; we are fast drifting to this point. It was now growing late, the shades of evening were closing round, and Mr. Duggan wished to reach Mercedes that night; we bid adieu to our kind hostess, Mrs Norris, and her estimable daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Carthy, and taking our seat in the carriage, had the monotony of a rather long drive relieved by Father Martin inviting us all to join him in the Rosary, a summons which had the double charm of piety and novelty, and which all the party had the good taste to at once respond to; and between praying and jolting we reached Mercedes at 10 o'clock at night.

A PEACE CIRCULAR.

The following circular has been addressed to the mercantile community of Buenos Aires, calling on all its members to meet and raise their voice in favour of Peace, in the present critical state of political affairs.

Sir

With the view of contributing to the maintenance of peace in the Republic, we beg of you to form one of a meeting, to exchange ideas as to the best means for furthering this end, which will assemble on Friday, 7th inst. at 2 o'clock p.m. at No. 32 Calle Reconquista.

William Paats & Co; P. & E. Matthey & Co.; Samuel B. Hale & Co.; Demarchi Parody & Co.; Milligan Williamson & Co.; Savone Cibils y Hijos.

MONTEVIDEO.

Our own Correspondent.)

Several employees in the Custom House are to be reduced 20 p. cent, and no smuggling is to be allowed by any body. In fact, the military is to take precedence, the clergy come next, and the civil employees last. One old cove of the military who was said to all the Presidents and got 'renvoyè' by Latorre is now replaced again and has the advantage of renting the Minister's house. There is a wheel within a wheel in all things in this world, and those that doubt it will discover it some day. Talking about politics again, (this country is great for politics) there is such prattle going on that it would do you good for sore eyes.

Latorre is great chums with Peter the Second; all this that is now going on is simply a part and parcel of a systematic and preconcerted plan, or of a grand political scheme connected with Brazil, Chile and Uruguay. The Argentines are to get the small end of the back bone, Patagonia is to belong in right to Chile, and Uruguay is to get some of the pickings and Brazil is to become the axle of the political grand future of South America. These are only the outlines of the supposed grand scheme, the details, 'au prochain numero.' The fact of the matter is, that things look so very gloomy now in the Plate, what with your pending troubles and the future of this country, that people literally lose their heads, and the most absurd notions get circulated about. Sr. Martin Aguirre, a young promising lawyer and a member of this Parliament, is said to be the person most likely to supersede Sr. Sagastume as Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio Janeiro, and Sr. Bauza is to be appointed for the Argentine Republic in the like capacity. Colonel Fortunato Flores, the noted and 'worthy' son of General Flores, has published a very interesting manifesto in which he shows himself to advantage should any thing happen to require a conquering hero. Some of the most distinguished Generals are now in town, lately arrived from the Interior, among whom Generals Aparicio, Borges, and Castro, no doubt with the idea of seeing how the wind blows now that Colonel Latorre is away.

As for any stirring events, I have nothing to say worthy of notice save that Sr. Jose Maria Montero (fils) has taken himself away for parts unknown and has sent a letter to the Hon. Senate to say that he did not feel quite safe under the Constitutional Government and was exceedingly sorry to say that he would have to leave the country and would perform the Constitutional duties incumbent upon a Secretary of State (of six months' residence) when he came back, because he would no thy any manner of means think tor one moment of exhonerating himself of his duty to the country and the laws . . . some future day. This letter seems to me to be the first specimen of this kiud of literary production and the Senate thinks so too, I have not the least doubt, especially as it has resolved to send it (the letter) as an autograph, to the Hon. House of Representatives, and probably they will duly ponder over it. I have noticed with considerable surprise that it is only Sr. Montero (fils aîné) and Colonel Latorre that have acquired all the obloquy of the past administration. Sr. Gualtero Mendez, our talented ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Col. Vasquez, the ex-Minister for War and Navy, not participating in any of the adverse winds of public opinion. Lucky people!

I must give you something about business and farming which is after all just as interesting to your readers as any thing else I can say. The Senate has acquiesced in the Government's idea of doing honor to the remains of the Hero of South America, Gen. San Martin, on their arrival in this port on their way to Buenos Ayres. Very great demonstrations will be made.

Ralph.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The latest political news yesterday evening was that General Sarmiento, Dr. Rawson, Gen. Mitre, and Dr. Gorostiaga will start at once for Rosario, to interview General Roca in the cause of blessed Peace.

The races at Lanus and the Athletic Sports at Palermo, to say nothing of the great attractions at the Politeama Fete and the opera after dinner, make up a fair programme of amusement for this holiday, and we hope Mr, Mrs, and all the little Toute-mondes will enjoy themselves immensely, and throw politics to the dogs (the proper place for them) as physic for the day. It looked unpleasantly like rain yesterday evening; but the thonght is too terrible to entertain.

The Royal Mail steamer Elbe will sail to-morrow for Old England: She goes full of first-class passengers, full of cargo, and full of *Standard* Packet Editions with news which might easily be more agreeable for foreign readers. Such a host of our most esteemed subscribers go home in this splendid steamer that we feel rather sad, lest some of them may never come back. We sincerely wish them all a pleasant and prosperous voyage, and as speedy a return as may be consistent with their full enjoyment.

A seller of lottery tickets nearly succeeded in cheating a young Englishman. He had sold some false tickets at half-price, when the Englishman discovered the fraud and ran after the fellow, who made off with lightning rapidity until he collided with a large and gallant colonel of the army, who collared him on the spot and saw matters settled.

Politics rose to fever heat yesterday, and all those meddling with them looked as hot as if the *Standard* thermometer marked 101 in the shade instead of 2 degrees below zero, (as in the morning). The rumours flying about were bewildering. The Plato affair added fuel to the flame; then came the Bessel business; and, finally, the parting from subscribers going to Europe in the Elbe made up a most trying day for editorial nerves. Among those who called yesterday to give us a parting embrace (which we returned, in all cases, with effusion, a smile on our lip and a tear in our eye) was our esteemed friend Mr. William Martin, the famous amateur actor (Won't they have dramatic fun on the voyage home?) who begged us to bid his legion of friends a public good-bye for him, as he has not time to call on them all. Professor Lewis, of the National College, sent us a 'p.p.c.' card, with a similar request, with which we now comply. 'Au revoir,' gentlemen: Let nothing nor nobody 'teach you to forget' the *Standard* while on your travels!

We were inexpressibly shocked yesterday on reading the following description of a lady's voice in a musical review from Rio Janeyro:—

"When I hear soprano voices of the above description I am always vividly reminded of the man who said he had no partiality for any particular place of abode after shuffling off his mortal coil, but that if he had to choose, he thought he would prefer the upper world, the certainty of his not meeting his wife there being assured, as she had such a diabolical voice no angel with any taste would consent to sing with her, not even in a chorus."

The Governor of the Penitentiary has accepted the proposal of the Municipality to pave the Calle Coronel, which is in rainy weather an impassable 'pantano;'

Cordoba has voted $ f.2,000,000 for the armament of volunteers, and Entre Rios has voted all its revenue towards buying Remingtons. If Cordoba and Entre Rios were to pawn their public lands, offices, officers and the whole paraphernalia, they would not be able to scrape up the amount. Meanwhile, the 10,000 lances, so charitably sent over to San Juan by Tucuman, looks more like business.

The fine store of Messrs. Saulhè and Neveu, in the Calle Chacabuco, has been robbed of its choicest exhibits. The robbers broke open the street door, opened the cash drawer, perused the books, and made off with $600 m|c cash and $12,000 worth of articles. The safe resisted all their efforts: no doubt a Chubb.

There has been an awful row in a conventillo in Calle Alsina. A Gallego bitterly complained to two of the female inmates that his Sunday shirt had disappeared. Whilst upraiding them, a gentlemanly bystander nearly opened his head with a terrific blow of a stick.

Two men in the Invalid Hospital picked a quarrel about politics. In the heat of the argument one of them closed the discussion by thrusting a knife into the body of his opponent. The victim is in the Hospital. The would-be murderer has been sent to gaol.

A telegram from Rosario announces a concentration of National troops in that Province. Although the President of the Republic has full right to station the army wherever he deems it necessary, the unfortunate soldiers are always to blame; they may neither remain in Buenos Ayres nor any other province. The present politicians would wish this element, which enforces public order, on the other side of the Rio Negro. In this state of affairs let Congress abolish the army, abolish the Tiros, and abolish the use of rifles throughout the Republic.

All the furniture in General Roca's house in Calle Chacabuco has been taken out and sent to Rosario. The General runs the risk of seeing his house made a barrack of Bomberos, as was the case with his relative, Sr. Ataliva Roca, who could not coax the policemen to dislodge the formidable intruders.

A miserable rumor has been flying about town, that the votes of three Deputies of the Provinces have been bought up by the opposition party. We discredit this news. If the rumour be true, it speaks very little for the rights of the purchasing party.

The sailing of the Rio Uruguay has been suspended. In this critical period even the bite of a flea is attributed to some political move of the Presidential candidates, and thus it is said that the Rio Uruguay was supposed to be carrying arms to Corrientes.

A marine on duty at the Boca was shot through the arm the other night by a political opponent in the shape of a policeman. The wound is of no consequence, but the policeman who is said to have shot at the marine is not to be found; perhaps the authorities are looking for the rascal in the opposition ranks.

It is said that Don Julio Campos will be named Chief Inspector of the so-called Militia, which is neither National Guard nor Army of the Line. As this gentleman is Senator of the Province, and that respectable body is equally divided, he will, no doubt, refuse. One vote less in the Senate will give the Conciliations a minority. General Arredondo is also talked of for the post.

A rather amusing incident occurred on the mole. A jolly Indian tar, in the Argentine navy, whilst trembling with cold was devising the means of getting a glass of brandy, when he met a son of sunny Italy complaining of the airy morning. The philanthropic sailor offered his services to warm him, by hugging and tapping him on the back. The Italian held like grim death to the money in his pocket, but was finally knocked down and plundered. Before he could get the brandy and bitters the sailor had to surrender the $100 m|c he had stolen.

The bachelors of the Typographical Society intend giving a grand ball in honour of Guttenberg. The Guild is in high spirits, and its members rank in all branches of society. Buenos Ayres printers have distinguished themselves in the senate and on the battle-field, to say nothing of their daily merits in the columns of the newspapers.

A letter from Lobos gives details of another crime committed in that district. An Italian woman furiously attacked a little girl of eleven years, finally shooting her with a revolver through the heart. The child has died and the barbarous woman has been arrested. Security for life and property in the camp seems to be precarious.

GAS EXPLOSION.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Sir,

Error and injustice are never so formidable as when they claim the sanction of law, or what amounts to the same, namely a vicious system, and when they are cloaked beneath its forms, a faithful administration of the laws of weights and measures, applied to the sale and purchase of gas, would not fail to prove of great value to gas companies and gas consumers, restoring mutual confidence and an increased consumption of gas; whereas the system pursued at present engenders distrust in the minds of the public, with or without reason.

The facility with which the measurement in the same meter even when made, and working correctly, can be varied 30 to 40 per cent., either from the quantity of water put into the metre or the inclination given to it, or both, presents a strong temptation to fraud: inclined forward it, registers in favour of the consumers; backwards the gas company is the gainer; if to the right hand, the former is defrauded; if to the left, the latter.

It is an axiom of trade that every article of produce must be charged at a rate which will remunerate the producer, and that any fraud, waste, or wrong measurement is a tax on the public.

In order to understand how frauds may be committed in a meter, I will take as an example a small one, whose entire area is 33.88 sq. inches; area to middle or correct water line 16.94 sq. inches; area to highest water line, 25.40 do; excess of water, 8.46 do.; the following will be the result: as 25.40 is to 8.46 the excess, so is 100=33.3 against the consumer. The same would occur against the gas company if the water was abstracted from the true level to the extent of 8.40 square inches; any augment or diminution of water from the true level will vary the true measurement in proportion to excess or diminution of water; up to a given point, metres may also be constructed to work fast or slow, or to any deserved unit of measure.

An act of Parliament for regulating measures used in the sales of gas, known as the 22nd and 23rd Cap., 26th and 23rd and 24th Victoria, Cap. 146, was passed in 1860 and 1861. It is also known as Lord Redesdale's act, the passage of which and its enforcement, carried into effect, has given the highest degree of security essential to the interests of the consumers and gas companies.

Sec. 8th of the Act declares that no person concerned in the manufacture or selling of meters or gas can be an inspector.

Sec. 9. The local authorities are to fix the places and hours of attendance of the inspectors who are to test the meters required to be tested; if found correct, give a certificate and stamp the meter, make entry &c.

Sec. 14. The penalty for forging the stamp on a meter is not to exceed £50, for uttering a forged stamp not to exceed £10, all meters with forged stamps to be destroyed.

Sec. 15. A penalty of £5 for altering meters once stamped, so as to make them register unfairly &c; a like penalty is imposed for refusing lawful access to a meter, or obstructing examination or testing, the penalty to be no bar to the recovery of damages.

Sec. 17. All meters must be tested by a duly appointed inspector, and if found correct to be stamped; and any person knowingly using an unstamped meter, will be liable to a fine of £5, and the contract for gas will be void, and the meter will be seized and destroyed.

Sec. 19. The public test and stamping will effect considerable saving to Gas Companies in their testing departments, which at present involve a great expense and anxiety, for want of uniformity of test and correct standard.

Yours truly

C.

ON 'CHANGE.

May 5th, 1880

Patacons	31.10 paper.
National Bonds	81
" A	85½
" B	82
" C	80
" D	81
Treasury Bonds	79
National Bank Shares	57½
National Bank Notes	30.70
Buchental Bonds	91
Roads and Bridges	79½
Municipal Bonds 1870	81
" " 1874	81
Empresito Popular	Par
Old Gas Company	90 premium.
Belgrano Tramway	50 discount.
National Bonds 1876	76
Deuda Estrangera	84 gold

As a natural consequence, the Bursatile Bell inaugurated a gold market harder than marble and nearly as explosive as dynamite. A trial start at 31.05 promptly resolved itself into a neck and neck race through 31.10 to 31.15, from which figure alternate returns to 31.10, left this last price as the closing official quotation. Similar fluctuations characterised the operations for the end of the month, which also closed at 31.10.

Cedulas showed considerable weakness, opening and closing for cash at 86½, and for the end of the month at 85½ and 86½.

A sale of 20 Central Argentine Railway Shares at £13 5s 0d each apparently evinces some want of confidence in the National future. Enquirers for this stock a short time back could find none in the market.

National Bonds responded to the general depression of securities, and 8,000 pats of the 1876 emission changed hands for cash at 75.

Two small lots of Treasury Bills were done cash at 76, and in National Bank Shares there is nothing to record.

Doctor Fair was greeted by his numerous acquaintances on his return from some months' stay in Montevideo. Minister McEachen appears to be a great favorite there, and considered an upright and energetic man.

The rise in gold causes great animation in the Exchange Department of the Provincial Bank, 1st paper rate rubbing out at close upon 4 3/4d gold. In the open market 49¾d and 49½d, is talked of; but no transactions are reported.

Sovereigns were done to-day at 1⅛ o/o prem and are still in demand. Montevidean exchange is quoted without alteration.

The gold sales were:—

For cash 134,680 31.05-10-15-10-05-10
For May 8th 5,000 31.15
For May 31st 480,000 31.05-10-15-10-15-10
For June 30th 70,000 31.05-10
For Aug. 31st 74,000 31.05
Sales 693,680.

Cedulas—
For cash A 44,000 at 85½ ⅛-½
For May-31st 46,000 85½ ½
For June 30th 10,000 at 85½

Central Argent. Railway Shares—
For cash 20 shares at £13, 5s, 0d.

National Bonds 1876—
For cash 8,600 at 75

Treasury Bonds—
For cash 6,100 at 76
For cash 2,000 at 75

There is next to nothing to report in produce circles. Hides continue dull, R. Plate stocks reaching about 20,000. Sellers are asking 52 to 53 reals for Entre Rios and 48 to 49 reals for Corrientes hides. Buyers hold off with little apparent interest.

A sale of 400 arr. of Corrientes horse hair is reported at 39 rls gold; as also a mixed lot from Entre Rios and Corrientes of about 300 arrs. at 40 rls; this article shows a tendency to weakness.

The comestible market mantains its apparently normal condition of stagnation.

Wheat is scarce and prices remain strong. Several parcels have been despatched for Entre Rios, owing to low stocks there, and various further shipments for the same destination are already arranged. This will naturally tend to sustain the price of this staple.

The sale of a parcel of zinc from deposit is quoted at 245 m/c. House coal is extremely scarce, and the corralonеros have allowed their stocks to run almost entirely out. There are no vessels in port though several are due. A few months ago cargoes of coal went abegging $f.8½ gold.

It is said that the postponement of the consideration of the diplomas of the new aspirants to the National Chamber of Deputies, was accedded to at the special indication of its President Dr Quintana.

It is understood that the unfortunate passengers per Plato and Bessel will be allowed to land this evening.

Gold closed rather weaker, there being buyers and sellers at 31.05 for cash, to-morrow and end of month, with perhaps a slight symptom of weakness for longer dates.

The important session this afternoon of the Camara Syndical of the Bolsa decided to issue a circular to a vast number of influential and representative commercial men of this city, inviting them to attend in the Bolsa at 1 o'clock to-morrow in order to deliberate jointly as to the most efficacious steps to be taken in the interests of peace. A weighty petition to the two Governments will probably be the result of this wise and patriotic proceeding.

At afterhours the following sales:—
Gold—
For cash 20,000 31.10
May 8 20,000 31.10
May 31 50,000 31.10
June 30 20,000 31.10

At 4 p.m. Market closed at 31.10 sellers, and buyers at 31.05 for cash.

From the South Market we have the following:—

Arrived by rail and carts 7,000 ar. of wool, and 163 fanegas maize in cob.
About 5,500 ar. of wool sold.
The sales were:—
Wool—400 ar. Bellocq at 100, 130
700 Chapar 105, 110
1400 M y Rodriguez 110
3000 M de Hoz 85

5,500 ar.

Sheepskins—620 dozen camp at 36.39 rls. Dorchos and corderonas at 29.31 rls. Camp and matadero of the station at 40 rls:
Pelados—Consumo $50-65.
Corderitos—100 doz. at $18-23
Cow Hides—655 camp at 175-196
Horse-Hides—73 camp at $36-40, and deschos at 16-18.
Nutria—925 lbs. at $8½-9½.
Deerskins—14 doz. classified at 98-100.
Horse Hair—390 ar. at 175-185. Tuse 125.
Tallow—3 bordal. for export at $14.
Goatskins—8 at $20 each
Maize—50 fan. new in cob at 77 78.
Alfalfa—Mixed at 500. Good at 650. 32 bales sold.

At the Plaza Once the following business done:—

Arrived by rail 80 waggons 34 bales sheepskins from Entre Rios, 750 fan. wheat and 326 fan. maize.
Nothing done in wool
Skins and hides firm.
Maize abundant.
Wheat firm.
The sales were:—
Sheepskins—Camp and matadero at 30-31, 36-37 rls. Dorechos at 24-25 rls. Station at 30-31 rls.
Horse Hides—Camp at 36-37.
Nutria—At $8-9 per lb.
Hair—At 172-176.
Wheat—750 fan. sold by various at 235, 240, 245 and 253.
Maize—320 fan. and several other lots sold by various; in cob at 60, 62, 64, 67; in grain at 53.
Potatoes—From the country at $3 per ar.

Yesterday bristled with exciting events. The political climax is close at hand. The National Chambers are expected to open on Friday, when the tenor of the President's message will probably decide the immediate future of the Republic. The accritude of the hostile factions increases daily. The concentration of troops at Rosario is amply confirmed, and the utterly unjustifiable capture by the National Authorities of the British merchant steamer Plato last night has been capped by the detention of the English merchant steamer Bessel this morning. The motive was to prevent the introduction of arms supposed to be on board. But in any case all the cargo of these vessels would be lodged in the National Custom House, or despatched in the usual way, and such an unprecedented proceeding as violently interrupting the regular voyage of a merchant ship belonging to a friendly power seems utterly inexplicable. It is said that the National Government will lay an action-at-law against the *Porteño* for its boletin of yesterday concerning the President's message to Congress. It has also been rumoured that cases supposed to contain armament, and still lying in the Custom House, have been found to have been emptied, and the contents removed. The report of the 'Comision de Poderes' makes a knotty question still knottier, and the determined attitude assumed by both political factions supplies the gravest grounds for disquietude, and mistrust in the future. But the meeting to-day of the Camara Syndical is the first proper step to show both sides the way out of their present difficulty.

The mails from Rio bring the following:—

"Exchange—The market closed weak on the 14th instant at 20½ Bank, and opened on the following day at 20¼, whilst private bills were in demand at 20⅜. On the 19th the Bank of Brazil reduced their rate to 20d, and as they appeared reluctant to draw freely at this figure something like a panic set in on the 20th, when private paper passed at 19⅝. On the following day the market rallied. All the banks offered to draw at 20d, and commercial bills have since been passed at 20 3/16, 20⅛, 20⅜ and 20½.

"On Paris the closing rates are 476 reis per franc bank, and 470 reis for other paper.

Discounts exhibit no new feature. Prime bills ruled scarce at:—
4-4½ o/o per ann. for short dates
5-7 o/o per ann. for 2-3 months
6½-8 o/o per ann. for 4-8 months
Exceptional business 8-9 o/o per ann.

"The calamitous influence of the late extraordinary shipments of coffee to Europe and America still tells heavily on general commerce here. Capitalists in Europe connected with trade in Brazil took the alarm and ordered by cable very large remittances of bills of exchange, sovereigns and 1,879 gold bonds, to cover their advances, and, as if to aggravate these matters, simultaneously the wire brings us news that coffee (our principal export) has fallen so low in value, both in America and Europe, that sales seem almost impossible, and we can only again express a hope that we are gradually approaching the termination of the late uncalled-for interference with the legitimate trade of the country.

An enormous business has been done in gold, £450,000 Sovereigns changing hands at from 11,310 to 12:300

Coal—We quote:
Newcastle 15:500 to 20:000
Cardiff 21:000
Sundries 16:000 to 18:000
Smithy 18:000 to 19:000

Arrivals of fortnight: 2,463 tons Cardiff, 1,916 tons Glasgow, 378 tons Sunderland and 15 tons from Hamburg. Stocks small.

Cod—In retail.
Tubs 10$ to 21
Boxes 14

Market still depressed.

Flour—Entries from April 14th, 15,100 brls. viz—
6,300 brls. Baltimore
6,100 do Richmond
2,710 do Trieste

Sales within same, 10,766 brls. viz—
800 brl. River Plate at 22:000 to 22:500
3,316 do Baltimore at 21:500 to 23:500
1,650 do Castilla etc at 22:500 to 23:500
1,250 do Triesta at 22:500
3,749 do Richmond at 23:000 to 23:500

Quotations without change
1st Richmond 22:500 to 23:500
1st and 2nd Balt. 22:000 to 23:000
River Plate 16:000 to 23:000

Stock on April 23rd, 25,142 brls.

Hay—River Plate alfalfa 80 to 85 reis per kilogramme.

Market stocked, and prices heavy."

Mr G J van Oppen, shipbroker of Rosario, in his circular for the mail gives the following export from Rosario from 1st April to 1st May, 1880:—

2,875 salted ox and cow hides
1,404 dry ox and cow hides.
1,409 bales wool
45 bales sheepskins
8 bales sundries
6 bales hair
392 bars copper
831 sacks regulus.
714 tons bones
26 tons bone-ash
23,000 horns
2,729 bales hay
265 bars tin

Vessels loading—
Ital. barque Maria Laurette
Amer. schooner Stella
Germ. barque Minna Helena

Charters—
Maria Laurette to load in port f. o. crushed bones, 24s in full.
Solari do do do do, 23s in full.
Fidelia do for Boston dry hides and bales, $f.2,200
Lotus do for Rio Janeiro, hay, $f.2½ in full.
La Plata do do do, hay, $f.2⅜ do
Riachuelo do do, hay, $f.2½ do
J H Jessen do do, hay, $f.2½ do

Disengaged—
Germ. barque Alfred with 449 tons from Hamburg.

Freights—

Export has been almost at a stand still, except hay, which has been shipped largely and now forward by steamer for want of suitable sailing vessels.

Note. The Maria Laurette has been chartered to take the Massoni's cargo.

The London papers give the following—

"The will (dated November 20th 1879) of Mr Julius Beer, late of No. 27, Portland-place, and of No. 2, Drapers' gardens, who died on the 1st inst at Mentone, was proved on the 10th inst by Frederick Arthur Beer, the son, Edward Dicey, and John George Griffiths, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs Theresa Beer, £2,000, certain horses and carriages, and such furniture, plate, and effects as she may select to the value of £3,000; he also leaves her an annuity of £2,400 for life; to his mother certain horses, carriages, furniture, and plate, and a residence and £2,000 per annum for life; to his brother, Arnold Beer, such books as he may select to the value of £300, and an annuity of £1,000 for life; to his executors, Mr Dicey and Mr Griffiths, £500 each; to his son pecuniary legacies to the amount of £41,000, the *Observer* and *Electrician* newspapers, with the freehold premises in the Strand, where the same are carried on, and the residue of his household furniture, plate, and effects. There are numerous legacies to friends and to the clerks and servants who have been three years in the employ, and the remainder of his property is to be held upon trust for his son."

CORRALES DEL SUD.

Mayo 4

Introduccion	Abastecedores, Capataces, Procedencia Animales.
S Gomez, Las Flores	160
J Banassgasti, Cordoba	326
Id 9 de Julio	70
Rivas, Boer y Co, Moron	138
D Esquivel, Navarro	41
C Casares, Pergamino	120
A Ceballos, Alvear	128
C Almeyra, Las Flores	190
R Diaz, Junin	186
E Cardemas, Monte	3
Cabezas	1836

Precio de la hacienda—
1er Carne y sebo 32c, 400 420,
2° id id 29c, 30c, 34c, 37c
Cueros de novillo 160 200
Cueros de vaca 12c 17c
Terneros 12c 17c
Carnecdo para el abasto 482

BOLSA TELEGRAM.

Montevideo, May 5th

Jaime from Sta. Catalina, with 2,000 sacks of farifia.
Jupiter sails
Cargo of wine, mark Sama, 67½, resales, 70
Stock in two hands, 930 pipes; firm.

Rio Janeiro, May 5th

Fat meat, 31c to 33c

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.

May 5th

Piego from Rosario
Bessel, London

DEPARTURES

May 6th

Teniers for Antwerp and Liverpool.
Proveedor for Rosario
Jupiter, Uruguay

May 7th

Elbe for Southampton.
Sud America, Genoa
Britannia for Europe (Montevideo)
Saturno, Montevideo

May 8th

Equateur for Bordeaux

May 10th

Paranagua for Hamburg

May 11th

Plato for Antwerp and Liverpool

May 12th

Theben for Valparaiso

May 18th

Poitou for Marseilles
Cotopaxi for Pacific (Montevideo)

BIRTH.

On the 25th April, at the Estancia del Palmar, Department of Paysandu, Mrs. Robert Cowell, of a daughter.

GREAT
New Brewery
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CORNER
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LAGER BEER $40 per doz.
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HOUSE AGENT
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o 22 m6

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A. EASTMAN & Co.
9 & 12 Defensa
o 361 xp

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S Biscuits, No better or fresher assortment, at the Almacen Germania, esquina Piedad and Reconquista.
o 24 m6

PARTICIPO al Comercio que durante mi ausencia de esta ciudad, queda encargado de la administracion de mis bienes, mi amigo el Dr Don Felipe F. Perez.
B. Aires, 3 de Mayo 1880.
RICARDO O'SHEE
o 28 m6

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o 23 m

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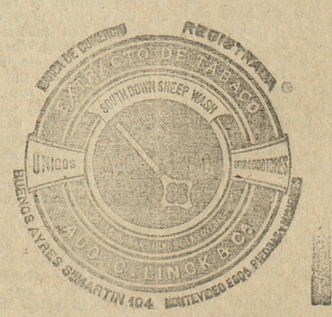

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104——CALLE SANMARTIN——104.

TO BE, OR NOT TO BE?

It is a proof of the soundness of the country at bottom that, in spite of its being just now in a maelstrom of foaming political excitement, there is a large section of the public which cares little or nothing as to who may be the next President of the Republic, but takes a vivid interest in the coming Buenos Ayres Exhibition, a fete which up to a short time ago was expected to be more or less of an International character and was looked forward to as an occasion that would do the Argentine Republic honour in the eyes of the world at large, while affording an admirable opportunity of increasing its trade relations with the nations of Europe.

It now appears that there is to be nothing foreign at the Exhibition but machinery, and it is said that the Commissioners intend to give a very limited interpretation to the word. The main question, however, although to our mind it should not be the main question, is still whether the Show is or is not to come off in September next? We were officially authorised some days ago to say that it will not be postponed; but the Commissioners cannot be unaware that there is a very strong feeling in the public mind that it ought to be postponed, and the following very able letter on this subject, which we received yesterday from a leading merchant, will show the Exhibition Commissioners what the mercantile public think on the subject. The reasons set forth by 'Anglo-Portefio' for postponing the Exhibition are patent to all, and should they be rejected it is quite possible that, in spite of the patriotic exertions of the gentlemen who have taken it in hands with such a praiseworthy spirit, the Buenos Ayres Exhibition of 1880 may prove a failure instead of a success:—

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Sir,

Your paper of to-day contains a semi-official contradiction to the statement which has of late been current that the Exhibition is to be postponed.

Notwithstanding this, one may be permitted to question the wisdom of the promoters in hurrying on the event with undue precipitance, as the present surrounding circumstances and the conditions which regulate the admission of contributions, by no means augur well for its success.

The Exhibition is called Continental, that is to say, only countries of the southern continent of America are to be permittted to take part in it, with this exception, that other countries may contribute to the department of machinery only.

Now three of the countries from whom support and friendly competition was expected, are, instead of studying the arts of peace and industry, engaged in the pursuits of war

A fourth, the Oriental Republic, may be said to be in a transition state, while we ourselves appear to be standing on the edge of a volcano whose inner workings for ought that we can know, may rise and overwhelm us, or end only in smoke.

Clearly the Exhibition has nothing to lose by postponement to more favorable times, but may be much the gainer.

Suppose that matters be gone on with what are we to expect?

The first sod is not yet turned.

The Plaza 25 of May will no doubt be required for the celebration of the day from which it takes its name. The month of May may then be considered lost, and there remain but three months to erect the Crystal Palace, to receive, arrange, and put exhibits in their places, and to classify and prepare a catalogue, which in any ordinary good Show is of itself no small task.

And is it possible that with such limited time at disposal, our neighbours otherwise engaged than in forwarding contributions, and other nationalities practically excluded, that we can have an Exhibition or display worthy of this great nation?

We shall have specimens of wools, hides, and the other products of this country than which no better can be produced in the world, there will be specimens of our woods which are calculated at no distant date to provide the furniture of Europe, but we don't ask Europe to come and see them. Our sugar industries will be represented, and there will be fair displays of such native manufactures as are produced in our midst.

A good show indeed so far as it goes and all honor to the Club Industrial which has initiated it, but have we nothing to learn from Europe except how to make machinery? are there no Yankee notions which would be useful to us? It is here that the promoters appear to me to be too narrow and parochial in their views, as if they had a vested interest in the exclusion of foreign manufactures which may compete with their own, and will admit only machinery which they cannot themselves make yet to advantage in this country, but that is not the attitude which should become a nation at large.

It would seem that we have arrived at the highest development even of sheepshears, as the proposal of a London firm to send a new pattern is negatived. But where is the machinery line to be drawn. If sheepshears be prohibited may a machine driven by power for shearing sheep wholesale be admitted? There are such. A steam plough works by machinery, but a hand plough is not machinery.

There are beautiful fans and punkahs made for ridding houses of flies, but unless these be put in motion by clock-work or other machinery as used in India, they are inadmissible. Many such illustrations could be given.

It is now too late to withdraw the prohibitory Rules if the Exhibition is to take place this year—but the whole affair should be reconsidered and should be lifted from its local character to that of an International Exhibition, having the pecuniary support of the Government and people of this country, and the substantial countenance and assistance of other nationalities.

Philadelphia and Paris has each had its World's Show, and Melbourne is the attraction this year. Let the Argentine Republic but husband its strength for another year and with the co-operation of other countries we shall have an Exhibition which will vie with the best that has yet been seen.

Anglo-Portefio.

Buenos Ayres, 1st May 1880.

TRIP TO THE CAMP.

No. I.

A Liverpool merchant who lately visited this country, after an absence of 14 years, rightly said that the camps of Buenos Ayres reflect more the progress of the Plate than even the city itself; and we are with him. The camps of Buenos Ayres, to the resident foreigner of twenty years and upwards, show greater beneficial change and improvement than even our tramways, city palaces, or railways. A run out from town to Las Heras, thence to Navarro, Mercedes, and a pull up at Chacabuco, is worth all the blue books that our Government can print.

Tired of that oar of which the poet speaks, we accepted Mr. Thomas Duggan's invitation to join him in a trip to the camp, but before we arrived at Mrs. Casey's estancia, at Las Heras, we found leading articles in fandubay posts, wire fences, splendid estancia houses, with Gladstonian flower gardens, and every evidence and proof of that invincible progress which marks this country and has become almost the motto of this paper. Arriving at Las Heras, we found that for $33 m|c we had just travelled first-class more than double the distance the same money would carry us on the Great Southern and Western Railway in Ireland. Along the route of the Western Railway up to Merlo (the future head-quarters of our trade with China, according to Mr. Serna the auctioneer,) the whole country is but a string of chacras, farms and quintas—but we saw no deer parks. Near Moron we passed a farm where a couple of years ago a countryman made a 'rodeo' or calves, which he bought up from the milkmen all round, 2,000 young 'orejano' calves, at a cost of about $150 m|c each, and then got fined by the Justice of the Peace of Moron for breaking the Rural Code, which prohibited making 'rodeos' of unmarked calves, a business that in this or any other country should be as legitimate as making a watch: our friend was fined $6,000 m|c for his enterprise, but the business proved a splendid one, and covered fines, expenses, &c., as is ever the case in the Plate, where things fall out all right. At Moron small Italian boys came to the carriage doors selling beautiful bouquets for $5 m|c, and it speaks for the taste of the passengers that these boys drive so good a trade. In all our travels, 'by sea and land,' this was the first time that we noticed this trade in flowers. In Brazil women bring trays on their heads with coffee and cakes. In Paraguay the women sell you chipa and cigars, but flowers betoken both affluence and taste, and we were about to purchase a bouquet to support so charming a trade, when our 'companero' told us that at the estancia we were going to they had more flowers than at Lambaré.'

We just caught a glimpse of Erie Park, now the residence of Mr. H A Green, and then skirted the renowned Smith estancia, the property of D. Emilio Castro. This estancia is, perhaps, of all others the most solemn proof of the unerring march of this country: Purchased by Don Emilio in the very zenith of the land fever at a figure that bewildered every River Plate merchant in Liverpool on the Exchange when first announced there, at a figure that every one pronounced exorbitant; and when the land crash came every one exclaimed, "What an unfortunate purchase; never again will Castro see his money!" Quintas and houses and banks and building sites have tumbled, but the fact stands, and it speaks trumpet-tongued for the solid progress of the country—*The Smith Estancia at Merlo will fetch to day as much, if not more, than Castro paid for it.* Puntavedra, the adjoining estancia, which Mr. Gahan sold for four millions, is to-day all chacras and farms and alfalfares, and worth to the milkmen and chacreros more than the purchase money paid to Mr. Gahan. On all sides hereabout we see the men ploughing immense fields for the new crops. Certainly in the environs of Dublin we saw no such cultivation going on. The Basques own everything hereabout. At Marcos Paz we come on the wreck of the Forbes meat factory: place shut up and going to ruin; thousands of pounds sterling of 'fresh capital' went dwon there and, like the Bladder Company in the South, the results were negative. Had the money been put into sheep or cattle there would be something to show for it. One of the Scotch girls that worked at that ruined fabric is now an heiress and on her way home to receive her fortune.

At the station General Hornos we did not pull up. Land hereabout has just been sold at $2000 m|c per square, and for a chacra of say 500 squares a higher price would be paid, but the lands are getting so much cut up and subdivided that it is difficult to find a chacra of such large dimensions. Las Heras is the next station, and here to our astonishment, we found an immense stir going on: we counted fully 20 bullock carts loading nandubay posts, and long strings of railway waggons were piled high with these posts which had that morning arrived from the Boca. Where on earth are all these posts going to, thought we, perhaps to fence the Rio Negro territory? but the station master laughed outright and told us that almost every day the same number of posts with wire &c were despatched from that station; some of the posts are now going to Mr Kenny's of Navarro, and others are going to Dr Lahitte's estancia, which is not far off. The station master said that for the last year or so, the traffic at Las Heras had wonderfully increased. We strolled through the town, which was a sheepfarm but a few years ago; large well built azotea houses on all sides. Fairbank's great waggon weighing scales on the railway caught our eye. These scales, we understand, are now put up at every station: a whole railway waggon of wool can thus be weighed in a moment. There were carriages at the station which for 100 m|c take the passengers to any of the estancias, and a fine hotel in front, where the passengers, for 10 m|c, get a capital hot breakfast. Even at Rouen we did not find more conveniences than at Las Heras; could it be possible we were in the camps of Buenos Aires! We drove off four in hand through quintas and wire fences and, emerging from this young and thriving town, we came upon the land of the late Mr Michael Conroy; we passed the old thatched puesto, where D. Miguel lived and died and made the fortune which is now inherited by his children. At the other end of the land is a fine brick azotea house where Mr John Gaynor, the mayordomo, resides; it contrasts wonderfully with the mud hovel where Conroy passed his life time, and shows progress; they were all busy 'señaling' the flocks as we drove up; so we hurried on, passed the fine estancia of Zamudios, and saw in the distance Plumer's, one of the finest properties in the country. Adjoining it are the estancias of Mr Michael Healy, Mrs Garraghan and Mrs Ham, all splendid estates. At Plumer's the cattle have been sent outside and only sheep remain on the land; and indeed at all the places we passed we saw no cattle, but sheep on all sides.

We now drive through other gates and follow the road up to Carrione's pulperia, a wealthy tradesman who sold his wool early in the season at 100$ m|c. and thought he did wonders; the Italian who bought it cleared 70,000,$ m|c., and had he held on to it, he would now double his money. We next pass the estancia of Don Nicolas Gonzalez, a very fine property, and at last reach the gate house of the Casey estancia. The drive up from the lodge to the estancia house is longer than Bruen's at Oak Park or Lord Powerscourt's at the Dargle. The property, 3 leagues square, is not only all fenced, but much of the land is subdivided into large fenced potreros or fields. The estancia house is one of the finest we have seen in the camp, and it is so large that when building many years ago Mr. James Gaynor reminded Mrs Casey of the difficulty of subdividing amongst the heirs at her death. 'Sir,' she answered, 'before I die every one of my children shall have a far grander estancia house of his own,' and she kept her promise.

No. 2.

The Casey estancia at Las Heras may be regarded as one of the parent Irish estancias in Buenos Ayres. Mr. Casey, Sr., who 'sleeps in his narrow cell for ever laid' at Navarro, was a native of Westmeath, Ireland, and came to this country from the United States, along with Mr. Norris, who, with many others of his countrymen, first started in Lobos as medianeros, when by untiring industry they laid the solid foundations of fortunes destined, at the rate they are progressing, to rank with some of the greatest in the land. The estancia house is fitted up with all the elegance and comforts of some of our best town houses: large spacious patio covered with vines and flanked by pillared corridors; Moorish to the very cornices, beautiful flower-gardens around the house, filled with the choicest plants, trees and shrubs. Leading from the garden is a long avenue of Eucalyptus trees that bisects the monte, identical with the avenue at Bushental's quinta in days that are over. Here in the quinta we find the famed teosinte growing luxuriantly, and alongside a tobacco plantation: industry and enterprise were reflected in even the very plants. The monte and the alfalfares, maizales, &c., present nothing remarkable, being necessary appurtenances to every well-managed estancia. English bulls and splendid thoroughbred horses gave a new tinge to the estancia life, whilst hay-ricks, agricultural implements, carriage and harness house, as much evidenced the comfort and affluence of the rich window as the fine English coal fire that blazed in the dining room. The estancia is, we believe, about 2½ leagues square, all wire fenced and much of it subdivided into parks, or, as they call them, potreros. Fifty thousand of the best sheep in the country feed on this land, and also a large rodeo of cattle; but, owing to the drought, Mrs Casey had sent the cattle outside to her estancia in Rojas, a place as large as the whole county of Carlow, being 13 leagues square. Her estancia near to the city, managed by her son Willie, we had not occasion to visit; but it is another splendid property, one square league, and well stocked. Her estancia in Chacabuco, managed by her son James, 1½ league of land, we visited; the house almost rivals the Las Heras estancia in its comfortable appointments; here also we saw more blood stock. Mrs. James Casey welcomed us with every grace, and the Cafe de Paris could not supply a better dinner, Vichy water and the best of wines; we could hardly realize that we were 40 leagues from Buenos Ayres. Mrs Casey's estancia at Rojas we had not time to visit, 13 square leagues of land; and all the horned cattle and mares from the other estancias are now out there, owing to the great drought of the season. It is very strange that there is so little permanent literature about anything savouring of the camp. With the exception of Mr. Pilling's 'Near the Lagunas,' we know of nothing that even attempts to depict camp life, and yet the interests in the camp are so very great, and there are so many capable men whose entire lives and career are spent in the camp, that it is truly wonderful, where so much opportunity for writing is afforded, and subjects offered that admit of such amplification, no one has attempted a Camp Directory or Estancia Guide Book. We passed the night at the Casey estancia Las Heras, and next morning proceeded to Navarro, to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Owen Gahan, son-in-law of Mrs Casey.

There is something unspeakably pleasurable in the fine early mornings in the camp, the air is so balmy and bracing, the camps look so green and beautiful, sparkling with the night's dew. I stood at the 'corral' looking at the sheep as I had done 20 years ago, the sun just peeping over the horizon; the long interlude and varied experiences enabled me to see with new glasses everything, and to look back not only on scenes, but on myself, impartially. The certain wealth of the sheepfarmer and estanciero I had abandoned for the more precarious livelihood of the pen; every bleat of the sheep called up the scenes of my life's morning, and yet, spite of every city allurement, confess it I will, I recalled with delight each incident of my sheepfarming existence, and with entrancing ecstacy seized a 'lasso' to catch a horse in the 'corral', as in days of yore. The camp seemed to me to have changed in everything; estancias all poled and fenced, gates and gate-houses, parks, potreros, telegraph poles, railways; what was affluence when I knew the camp is nothing short of sheer misery now. Everything I saw in the camp 20 years ago, when the morn was shining, was gone. I now come to the camp when the eve was declining, and the only vestige of the past seemed to be the bleating of the sheep. Mr James Casey awakened me from my reveries; the carriage was waiting and we drove four in hand into the town of Navarro, to re-visit a village that I had not seen for 23 years. The fine estancias of Mr Thomas Maguire, Mr Patrick Maguire and Mrs. Kenny were pointed out. The camps seemed to me to be closely shaven, they were so bare. As we neared the town we came upon a roofless house and a broken-up quinta; the tall poplars that lined the ditch showed that once the place was cultivated, but the owner, an Italian, years ago shot himself, and the place had gone into the most rapid decay.

On either side of the road we met with roofless houses, and, I regret to say it, the environs of Navaro reminded me of what I had seen in Graigue and in the town of Kildare. Navarro only lacked the Old Abbey and Round Tower to complete the scene. And here I must pause to challenge the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and ask how is it that H.E. permits the country Municipalities in these camp towns to accomplish such scandals. Around Navarro hundreds of smiling farms might be cultivated by the ever-arriving Lavarello steamer emigrant; yet everything I saw about Navarro in the shape of chacra or quinta bespoke ruin. Goldsmith's deserted village, which I visited in 1878, was not worse than the suburbs of this Buenos Ayrean town, at least what I saw of them. The estancias in the Partido seemed all to thrive, but the chacras were overgrown with weeds, and here and there the four brick walls of a roofless rancho stood, the solemn proof of ruin and decay. When one considers what might be done in the way of farming in the environs of these country towns, the splendid dairies that, with the slighest effort, might be started, and the thousands of arrobes of potatoes, onions and every description of farm produce that each Municipal 'ejido' might produce, and does not, the errors of our Provincial Administration become all the more apparent. After an absence of 23 years I re-visited a town that certainly in the year 1857 had more chacras and farms around it than now; but I must hold for another chapter my description of this Rip Van Winkle village.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL 'BOLETIN.'

Dr. Zeballos's 'Boletin' is always a welcome 'nouveaute' on an editor's table or a lady's drawing-room mosaic slab, although the latter two are as distant as the Poles. The illustrations bear an original stamp not to be found outside of Buenos Ayres. This publication is finding its way into the principal libraries of Europe, and to judge by its titled correspondents in the old world, is a somewhat aristocratic 'hors d'oeuvre' in the present highly democratic tone of our native colleagues.

Several illustrations of the Pueblo Avellaneda give one an exceedingly correct idea of the place of that name. It appears to have been a miserable hovel before the late inundations, but is now razed by the raging waters to a level with the desert Pampa. As all the dwellings were ranchos, the place will soon be built up again.

The illustration of that part of the Pampa where the Rivers Limay and Neuquen converge is very picturesque; the country is all hill and dale, which must be an agreeable contrast to the soldiers encamped there after their tiresome marches through the level plains.

There is a highly interesting letter from Mr. Zeballos to Colonel Napoleon Uriburu, who promises to be worthy of his namesake. The letter is titled 'The last day of the advance towards the Frontier.' In this letter a very strategical point is suggested, which will not much please our Chilian neighbours, if carried out. Dr. Zeballos proposes to advance the Neuquen line and place the troops on an international frontier, thus shutting up the passes in the Cordillera whereby the Araucanian Indians might invade Argentine territory.

This move would put Chile in an unpleasant fix. The national army drawing up on the frontier would force the savage tribes into Araucania, without any hope of ever crossing the Andes again. These tribes, thus thrown back again on Chile, would give no end of trouble to our Pacific neighbors, necessitating a standing army in times of peace for repelling the invasions which have so long been the terror of the Pampa here.

The proposal is to the point, as it will benefit the country and give the army plenty of work to do.

The Indian problem would be thus solved for ever; besides the plan combines many strategical purposes which the National Government should not overlook. Once the plan is carried out 1,500 men could watch the frontier and the army could be reduced to 3,000 or 4,000 men. Furlough could be given to 5,000 bronzed veterans, who would settle down with their wives on lands near the frontier and give rise to military colonies, which would prove more formidable than those on the Austrian 'Militar Grenzen.'

Truly enough, the success of the plan would crown our efforts at the expense of Chile, but this is quite a secondary consideration after all our protocol rebuffs. Chile has more interests to defend on her Araucanian frontier than Argentines have on the Rio Negro. But it must be remembered that these Chilian Indians have been the bane of our estancieros for one-half century; and the animals stolen would pay off our national debt. Besides, our Chilian Question might be greatly influenced by this reciprocal turn of affairs on our mutual frontiers.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 30th.

The coming and going of National Ministers has not disturbed the tranquillity of our commercial town. In fact we are the most indifferent community in the Republic to political matters. Outside of a score or so of rabid politicians, the people appear to care little for Guelphs or Ghibelines. They allow the Drinkanswill gazettes to represent the politics of Little Peddlinton, but they are not representatives of Rosario.

The Governor, Dr. Iriondo, has been here since Sunday. He insisted, like a sensible man, that his coming should not be heralded by trumpets and cannon. On Sunday he went down quietly to the station to meet the Ministers, Drs. Plaza and Zorrilla, and took them to breakfast with him. The papers say that he is waiting the arrival of General Roca, from Cordova. I have good reasons for doubting the coming of Roca to Rosario just now, but I may be mistaken.

The tone of the press is becoming more exasperating every day. The people are urged to take up arms, but the people do not appear to see the necessity. It strikes me that this wretched question of who is to be President will be quietly arranged without drawing too largely on the bellicose propensities of the Argentine people.

To the disgust of some few furious partizans, Dr. Iriondo appears to think so too. He allows his followers and his opponents to talk and bluster as much as they please, but he keeps shy of any proclamation.

I must compliment you on the happy selection made in a *Standard* correspondent at the inauguration at Villa Mercedes. Your 'own' could not have done it half so well. It is pleasing to reflect that in these boisterous times such 'fiestas' should come off. I understand, however, that the Governor of San Luis, with praiseworthy patriotism, gave the National Minister a dinner at Villa Mercedes, the cost of which will plunge the exchequer of that frontier province into hopeless bankruptcy for a decade of years.

The Germans are not going to have it all their own way in the beer line. I see that the famous Lager beer of North America is advertized for sale in Rosario. It is made in San Louis, on the Mississippi.

This country would be an agricultural paradise were it not for two evils: locusts and black ants. The former, as not being indigenous, we may hope to see disappear; but the latter are 'to the manor born.' It is incalculable the mischief perpetrated by this apparently insignificant 'bicho,' and no one has yet come forward with a remedy. The specifics sold in the drug shops are generally inefficacious.

As the black ant is not common in Europe, books on Entomology say little about them except to laud their intelligence and industry. Ye gods! ask the opinion that an Italian quintero or horticulturist in the Argentine Republic has of them! Ask the writer of this if he can sum up the number of precious plants and even trees he has had destroyed by this Argentine pest!

What I want thus publicly to indicate is, that the Sociedad Rural should take this matter up, and offer a premium for the most efficacious mode of extirpating the Black Ant.

It has just struck me that we moderns are not nearly so well off as were our pagan ancestors. Just turn up your Lempriere, and see how continually the gods of those days benefited suffering humanity. When the perfume of a fat roasted bullock sacrificed to the god, titivated the nasal organs of Jupiter, he was ready to grant any petition of his worshippers, so were all the other denizens of Olympus. They were all jolly fellows, both gods and goddesses, and we have lost a great deal by consigning them to oblivion.

Among many illustrative instances of the truth of my remarks, and applying to the subject in hand, you must remember, Mr. *Standard*, the veridical history of Aecus, the son of Jupiter and Ægina. This Mr. Aecus was King of Enopia, which he afterwards called Ægina after his mother. A dutiful son! Well, once upon a time, his country became depopulated by a plague. Now, had he lived in our degenerate age, he would have had to send immigration agents to Switzerland and Naples. What he did do was to kill a steer, roast it, and cut the nicest parts himself, and then kneel down to pray for assistance from his father Jupiter. Favorable answers to petitions now-a-days are rare, not so in older times. The old man Jupiter at once sent Mercury down with orders to change all the ants in the Island into men, women and children. Hence they were called Myrmidons; and a positive proof of the authenticity of the story is that we have the authority of Homer and Shakespeare to the effect that Achilles had a body guard of these men-ants or ant-men.

Ah, if those good times could only return! The old Pagans had many advantages over us Christians. If all our black ants could be turned into men, women and children, it would be better for the country than even having General Roca for President.

W. P.

MONTEVIDEO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montevideo 3rd May, 1880.

We have commenced the month with a feast day. St. Phillip and St. Yago, the patron saints of this city, and we shall have plenty of other feast days, as we can count nine altogether for this month, including five Sundays, 25th of May and two other holidays. Grand Mass at the Cathedral on the 1st, and all the usual rejoicings of the Catholic church. We have no lack of rejoicings in one shape or another, and had the usual bull-fighting, theatricals, concerts, all amateur performances. We have also had the inauguration of the St. Phillip and Santiago new theatre on the 1st, with a new Spanish opera company (or zarzuela), the President of the Republic presiding, and the usual National Hymn sung. The theatre is a very handsome third-rate building, and it makes the third good theatre in the place, including, of course, the grand Solis. The performance of the zarzuela was a very poor affair, and the company was hissed. The meeting was very numerous, and the building seems to meet the general idea of safety, comfort and magnificence, though I rather there were a little more ease in the means of egress, especially in cases of accident, fire &c.; but our experience as a young community does not include any dangerous accidents of this kind as yet, and we shall wait for better opportunities to take measures against a tremendous fire which will take place some day in the usual order of things, and may God in his infinite benevolence grant that when it occurs it may not be such as we have seen in other countries, or such as the one in Chile not many years ago, when the Compañia church was burnt down, with thousands of people in it of the best society. Among the rejoicings of the week we were to have had a ball on board the fine ship of war Shenandoah, but through some cause unknown to me it has been postponed 'sine die.' We shall have also boat races in Santa Lucia, and on the 25th grand horse races on the 'Ituzaingo' race course. Mr. Hermann, the great sleight of hand performer, has already given us a couple of 'soirees' of very good feats, much to the general approval of the enlightened public. One of the best of his feats is the one he performed the day he arrived among the Custom House employees. He proved that the 'guarda' had his hat full of guineas, and the poor man, who has not had his pay for some months, thought he had a good haul, but Hermann managed to convince him that though the guineas were in his hat (the guarda's) the money was his own (Hermann's) and so the poor man did not get a holiday.

In politics the rejoicings are not so many. Col. Latorre turns out to have returned from Pelotas, in Brazil, and is now apparently in Melo (Cerro Largo.) I hear to-day that he has been ordered out of the country, but doubt the fact, as it is against the Constitution, and neither Government nor the Legislature can order him away before one year has expired after leaving office. Yet, such things as forgetting the Constitution happen here sometimes. Signor de Tezanos is reported to be Col. Santos' candidate for the post of Minister of Government; no doubt he finds McEachen does not suit him. I am assured that Tezanos will get the place, and as for Signor Peñalva, he is a very good honest man, no doubt at all about it, but.... is not 'the right man in the right place,' just at this moment; so it would seem, at least, if one is to judge by 'les on dits.' In fact we seem to continue in a permanent state of bewilderment in regard to the Cabinet homogeneosity and other requisite conditions of good policy and pulling together in the great new Government Palace. By-the-bye, I am told that the preparations to furnish the new Palace are simply astounding. There are to be Brussels' carpets even from the very entrance of the hall, along all the staircases and so forth; splendid carved rose-wood furniture, lined with brocade silk all over (excepting the tables and wardrobes, I presume) and such other magnificence in the way of regal inkstands that the Emperor of Turkey would consider himself beaten hollow. Nothing like Republican institutions, such as we understand them here, for Spartan simplicity and manliness. In fact we are getting on so well with the 'National Tiro' that we only wanted such a spectacle as the aforesaid Government House is going to present to make a complete thing of it. There was a meeting of the members of the 'Tiro' on the 1st, and the same 300 'citoyens' were present, all belonging to the young idea of the University and the Athæneum; old covies do not seem willing to be taken with chaff: just like old birds. The meeting appointed the new managing committee, and they are to commence with athletics until they get 'permiso' to get Remington or Spencer Rifles. I wonder they do not think of getting out some good Kentuckians to teach the young idea to pull a trigger at the right moment, now that Dr. Estrezula is going for good and all to the United States to settle down there and be a practitioner, where he learned his profession as surgeon. A few such chaps as they could get in old Kentucky would be useful to get up a good 'Tiro,' and I take the opportunity of suggesting the idea.

As for news about the Government, I am told that great economies are to be introduced into the Budget, and one hundred new military grades have been accorded to as many officers for meritorious services to be performed in some future battles, and good behaviour in the service under the ruling powers.

LATEST FROM CHUBUT.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

VISIT OF H.M.S. GARNET.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Our last news from the Welsh Colony mentioned a man of the name of John Haycock as missing. His body was eventually found floating in the river, a little below his house, and on enquiry before the coroner it was clearly shown he was shot in the head, 'by some person or persons unknown.' When the Gwenllian left two persons had been arrested on suspicion, and the inquiry was proceeding with vigor, and, we are happy to add, with the hearty co-operation of the National and local authorities. We have no doubt the Chupat colonists will again show the whole Republic how to deal with cut-throats, and what prompt proceedings should be taken to protect life. This is the third murder committed in the colony, the victims in each case being colonists, but the murderers straggling vagabonds casually sojourning there.

H.M.S. Garnet paid a hurried visit to the colony, on its return from the annual trip to the Falklands. Two officers walked the distance from Port Madyn (say 40 miles) in ten hours, to apprise the colonists that the Garnet was at the anchorage. Afterwards Captain Erskine, Dr. Minnis, the chaplain (who, by the bye, turned out to be a Welshman 'pur sang') and several other officers went over for a couple of days' shooting and riding. But the advices from Montevideo not being very reassuring, the stay was too short for any hunting parties to be formed. The Garnet gave information at the Colony that at Port St. Helena they found the wreck of the schooner belonging to the French penguin establishment on Leones Isle.

The Governor of Patagones lately sent a communication to Chupat enjoining vigilance against the Indians, as the powerful chief of the Manzanas was not very well disposed just now towards the whites. Although the colonists have very little fear of any hostilities, it was proposed to take occasion of this to organize the urban guard for practice and watch.

NOTICE

MISS KILLION has taken the Quinta House No. 1300 Calle Belgrano, between Catamarca and Rioja, for the accommodation of female Teachers and Irish Girls. Ladies requiring first class Servants can please apply at the above address, or those to whom it may be more convenient can apply at 328 Calle Lavalle, Parque.

N.B. The Corrientes tram passes the house every ten minutes.

c 44 j8

NOTICE

I have the honour to inform the Public that I have opened a Commission Office where horned cattle and sheep will always be found on sale, as I have several excellent Agents in Tandil and other parts of the camp.

ARTHUR EBORALL
Las Flores, Southern Railway

c 175 xp

FOR SALE

An Estancia in Las Flores, 1¼ league Land with good pasturage, the Estancia is surrounded with montes, alfalfa plots, galpones etc.

Various lots of land in the same partido.

To let camps in Tapalque, Olavarria, and Alvear.

A. EBORALL
Las Flores, F. C. Sud

c 335 m10

QUINTA-HOUSE

En Las Conchas
TIGRE
TO BE SOLD

A very handsome Quinta at Las Conchas on the river, with every convenience; solidly built, large rooms, coachhouse, stable, large corridor etc. a beautiful garden and quinta with superb fruit trees. Bath in the house and river. The owner sells because he is going to the camp. Apply to Don Pascual Costa, 160 San Martin.

c 316 m8

Great Furnished Palace

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 241
AND
PASEO DE JULIO 254, 256, 258.

In this spacious and healthy establishment, the first of the kind in this Republic, situated in the most central part of town, respectable persons will find not only a magnificent and cheering panorama of the river, but also the modern comforts, health and cleanliness. There are over 100 luxuriously Furnished Rooms, besides many Unfurnished, at the most moderate rates. Fine suites of Rooms for families.. Night Porter.

c 243 xp

FOR $33,000 on sale a pretty Quinta in Calle de Paseo 66, with four rooms including a Sala with two windows and persianas, all papered and with cielorase, good roofs, kitchen, W. C., algibe and cellar, chimney in the diningroom, tildo etc. Apply at the premises from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

c 43 m15

LA SOCIEDAD Literaria Alemana busca Un Salon para sus reuniones, situado en el centro de la ciudad. Se reciben ofertas en casa Chacabuco 25.

EL SECRETARIO

c 38 m8

CAMP TO LET

IMPORTANT TO ESTANCIEROS

Four Leagues of Splendid Camp (9 leagues West from Bragado) well watered and in splendid condition to be let cheap for 1, 2 or 3 years.

For particulars apply to Melville Hora, 45 Calle Temple, altos, or to T Shail, 128 Calle Piedad.

c 336 m8

TO BE SOLD two well-trained Pointers. Apply Callao 150, from 7 to 9 a.m.

c 27 m6

TO BE LET a Room in Calle Corrientes 247, with board. Terms moderate.

c 20 m6

TO LET. A comfortable House, Furnished or Unfurnished, or Furnished Rooms with or without board. Calle Rivadavia 74.

c 17 m13

FURNISHED ROOMS to let. Six handsome Rooms with gas and kitchen. No other lodgers. Parque 587.

c 29 m18

TO LET a large and nicely Furnished Bedroom in one of the most central parts of the city with windows to the street and gas, Apply Calle Lavalle 136, altos.

c 311 xp

SE ALQUILA una linda Casa Quinta en uno de los mejores parages de la ciudad, calle Bella Vista 137, tiene caballeriza, aguas corrientes y gran comodidad para una familia, la casa al lado de la del Sr. Bemberg. Dirijirse Florida 49.

c 325 m7

WANTED—An English gentleman with a very extensive camp connection, and thoroughly conversant with the produce line, wants a situation in some wholesale or retail establishment in this city, the best of references can be given. Apply by letter to J F E this office.

c 386 xp

A MARRIED COUPLE can be accommodated with superior Furnished Apartments, with board and home comforts in the house of an English family, tramway within a square. Apply at 648 Suipacha.

c 276 m6

TWO YOUNG LADIES offer their services to teach elementary music and drawing, terms moderate. Apply at 648 Calle Suipacha.

c 375 m6

UN ALEMAN con su hermana 56 años de edad, 28 años en el pais, buscan una colocacion; junto en la misma casa, los mejores certificados estan a la vista. Ocurrir Calle 25 de Mayo 306, 1° cuarto izquierda.

c 292 m10

ROOM TO LET

IN a respectable German family a young gentleman can have a nicely Furnished Room with a table in the house, references required. Apply at this office.

c 41 xp

FURNISHED or Unfurnished Room with board required by a married couple. Address X A, this office.

c 35 m8

ENGLISH GOVERNESS. A young lady who can be well recommended, wants a situation in a private family, or would give lessons. Teaches English, French, Spanish, Music etc. Please direct Profesora, at this office.

c 66 n8

RESIDENT TEACHER. Wanted an experienced man. Apply Colegio Britanico, Calle Santiago del Estero 173.

c 21 m8

WANTED by a family at Flores a thoroughly good Cook, recommendations required. Apply at English Grocery Store, 103 Calle Cangallo.

c 45 m12

WANTED for Belgrano a good Plain Cook. Apply at Calle Uruguay 553, altos, esquina de Calle Santa Fe.

c 37 m12

WANTED a situation as Cook, can be well recommended. Apply M N this office.

c 42 m8

WANTED a situation as Housemaid or Waitress. Apply V A this office.

c 25 m8

WANTED a situation as upholsterer and furniture polisher. Apply at Calle Corrientes 230.

c 26 m6

WANTED a young English Lady willing to give lessons in English in return for piano, painting, French and Spanish lessons. Apply Suipacha 150.

c 9 m6

SE OFRECE una Cocinera Alemana. Ocurrir bajo los iniciales J G, esta imprenta.

c 18 m6

A MIDDLE-AGED woman speaking English, French and Italian wishes to accompany a sick lady or a lady with children, well acoustomed to the sea. Address N. L. Florida 233.

c 30 m6

THE STANDARD—Printed and published every morning at the *Standard* Printing-Office, 1, Calle San Martin, 160.

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n; junto en la misma casa, los mejo-
icados estan a la vista. Ocurrir Calle
ayo 306, 1° cuarto isquierda.

e 293 m10

ROOM TO LET
espectable German family a young
leman can have a nicely Furnished
ith a table in the house, references
Apply at this office.

e 41 xp

NISHED or Unfurnished Room with
ard required by a married couple. Ad-
A, this office.

e 36 m8

LISH GOVERNESS. A young lady
no can be well recommended, wants a
in a private family, or would give
Teaches English, French, Spanish,
to. Please direct Profesora, at this

e 66 m8

DESS, TEACHER. Wanted an
perienced man. Apply Colegio Bri-
Calle Santiago del Estero 173.

e 21 m8

NTED by a family at Flores a tho-
roughly good Cook, recommendations
Apply at English Grocery Store,
Cangallo.

e 45 m13

NTED for Belgrano a good Plain
Cook. Apply at Calle Uruguay 355,
quina de Calle Santa Fe.

e 37 m13

NTED a situation as Cook, can be
well recommended. Apply M N this

e 42 m8

NTED a situation as Housemaid or
Waitress. Apply V A this office.

e 25 m8

NTED a situation as upholsterer and
furniture polisher. Apply at Calle
es 230.

e 26 m8

NTED a young English Lady willing
o give lessons in English in return
, painting, French and Spanish les-
pply Suipacha 150.

e 9 m6

FRENCH une Cocinera Alemana. Ocur-
bajo los iniciales J G, esta imprenta.

e 18 m6

DDLE-AGED woman speaking Eng-
h, French and Italian wishes to ac-
a sick lady or a lady with children,
stomed to the sea. Address N. L.
233.

e 30 m6

STANDARD—Printed and pub-
ed every morning at the *Standard*-
ting-Office, 1, Calle San Martin,

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS

The Provincial Chambers were opened yesterday with the usual ceremony by Governor Tejedor. The Provincial Guards were drawn up at the entrance of the Government House, and presented arms as H. E. alighted from his carriage, amidst loud cheers from the crowd, which almost blocked up the street. Never before have we witnessed in Buenos Ayres such great excitement about a Governor's Message, which was raised to fever height by some of the morning papers giving inspired hints as to its prominent points. We have not space to-day to discuss this remarkable Message, a perusal of which can hardly be reassuring to those who wish for peace.

Shortly after two o'clock the Governor entered the House and took his seat. The galleries and every available spot from which a syllable of the Governor's words could be caught were filled to their utmost capacity, and there was breathless silence in the crowded assemblage as H.E. rose to read the following speech:—

Messrs. Senators and Deputies,

For the second time I have the honour to address you on the march of the Administration. It is not easy to explain what has been accomplished and what remains to be done. More than once the situation has worn a serious aspect; and the history of our country, so full of tears and sacrifices, appeared about to repeat itself. Both parties were playing with fire, and the leaders did not always exhibit that prudence and energy which, combined with patriotism, might maintain peace.

Persuaded as I am that revolution can be avoided by conciliatory means, opportunely employed, I have tried to bring the political parties together; but in spite of my efforts there is still danger. Perhaps the simplest remedy is to abandon the factious party names of times long past. If it be within my province to give an opinion, I should advise the Liberal party, as a first step, to allow all honourable men to enter its ranks.

I was named candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the candidate of other provinces. I resigned, in the interests of peace, provided my opponent did the same: but I was not listened to. Again, requiring all my liberty of action, the better to defend the province, I resigned a second time, unconditionally, thereby breaking promises I ought to have considered sacred through gratitude.

Such a step should have produced a similar one on the other side; but as yet there is nothing definite from it, and grave perils threaten the country.

A Government confident in its own good intentions should have a faithful Administration; it should not be intemperate, lest disorganization ensue. I have always acted on this conviction. The Union is in each one of the provinces, and each one of them is the Union; but the Federal Power is one restrained to certain defined functions. The Provincial Governments are before the Constitution as independent and supreme as the National, which has occasionally forgotten this fundamental principle of our Federal rights, and has even threatened us.

The Province of Buenos Ayres is definitely free; camp and town are bound together, and another Rosas would be at once crushed by the people.

In other provinces it is not the same; every election is a fight or an intervention. The National Government has only a right to interfere when the republican form is changed in a province: when a foreign foe or other province invades; when sedition overthrows the authorities, and the latter ask for intervention. The last is the case most abused, as it is difficult to decide which are 'the constituted authorities.' The Federal Government must investigate the case before meddling, or it might be led to protect fraud and violence. The Federal Government of the Argentine Republic would be the most unest of Governments if it blindly answered the call of Governments sprung from oppression.

Only when the form of Government is altered can the Federal Government intertere. The people are sovereign in the Provinces as in the Nation. When the National Government distributes its troops, it has a right to do so, but the Provincial Governments have also a right to see that no attempt be made on their liberties.

We lately saw Buenos Ayres filled with troops, and other armies forming in the provinces, and the arms in the Parque distributed everywhere except in Buenos Ayres. In face of this, the people, fearing something, armed themselves, quietly at first, then in battalions; and the Government, having the same fears, felt bound to protect these battalions. Then the National Government prohibited armed assemblages in any part of the Republic. Even if it had called out the National Guards, and these refused to obey, it lies with the Provincial, not the National authorities, to chastise the abuse. The Constitution itself orders the citizens to use arms in defence of the country, be the foe domestic or foreign. Congress may abolish the army at a stroke, if it like, but it has only a concurrent jurisdiction over the militia.

For the above reasons, the Provincial Government refused to disband the Volunteers, just as the Volunteers of Columbia in the United States refused to disband in 1867. The Government hopes Your Honorable House will approve its action and declare that the armed citizens deserve well of their country. Story says that the Militia is the natural defence in insurrections, usurpation of power, foreign invasion etc.

Another thing The National Government now exacts payment of duties on arms for the province; contrary to custom. States do not pay duties, and this Province has not paid, nor will it pay them. The National Government has even gone further and refused to pass some percussion caps for the National Guards, and keeps silence as to its reason. This is hardly polite; but with or without permission, the Government of this Province is determined to introduce whatever arms it requires.

On another occasion when this Government respectfully asked that some troops at Azul might be sent to the frontier, owing to two of its officers having killed a man, 'Archivese' was the Minister of War's answer.

Messrs. Senators and Deputies,

I cannot conclude without calling your attention to the general state of the country in relation to this province. Although the President declared he would not interfere in the elections, we have an official candidate supported by the troops of the nation. In the last session of Congress one of the Ministers admitted the League of Governors. Subsequent telegrams from the Governor of Cordoba and Minister of War confirmed this. The people had then a right to look for something decisive from the National Government, to reestablish confidence; but the resignation of the Minister who made these tremendous revelations was the only result.

This revelation, the distribution of arms, the interference of the army in the provinces, and the warlike preparations of all kinds, have raised alarm on every side.

Senators and Deputies,

You and I know well the truth of things, but our enemies must learn it also. The people of Buenos Ayres will not allow the Presidential Question to be settled by force. Some of those who have become like children in the existing difficulties, speak of the Capital as a solution. You cannot improvise a metropolis, and for many years to come the President, whoever he may be, will have to govern from Buenos Ayres. A new Confederation, without Buenos Ayres or Corrientes, is more impossible now than at any time since Buenos Ayres was founded.

The proud are against us, but the weak and oppressed are with us. In such a strait Patriotism suggests an arrangement: necessity forces it on, and the men or parties who oppose it are very culpable But it is not in our power to order it, but all must prepare for it.

We must save both our rights and the nation's unity, and, in face of the great conspiracy, Buenos Ayres alone is able to do this.

I have told you all my thoughts. I now await your decision.

C. Tejedor.

RETIREMENT OF DR. PLAZA.

The retirement from office of this distinguished financier is an event the importance of which will be felt in Europe as well as here, through his name being associated with the salvation of the nation's credit and honour in the darkest and most disastrous crisis to which it has been exposed since its birth, and the like of which it is unlikely to again experience, at least, let us hope, for many years to come.

When the Minister who now exchanges his seat in the Finance Department for one in the National Parliament of his country took office some four years ago, in succession to the late D. Norberto Riestra, the most intelligent financier the country had hitherto known, the nation was in the throes of a monetary and commercial crisis which threatened it with ruin at home and irretrievable loss of credit abroad: and, perhaps, when the present virulent political excitement has long passed away, and the historian has the task of depicting the Avellaneda Administration before him, he will stamp as one of the wisest acts of President Avellaneda's term of office, the unerring tact with which he picked out the man whose then untried abilities have since proved equal to the gigantic task set before him, a task from which experienced statesmen might well have recoiled in despair.

It is said, and with some truth, that it is easy to define what a really good Minister of Finance is, or should be—a man who manages to pay when there is nothing to pay with. If such be an accurate definition of a perfect Chancellor of the Exchequer, then Dr. Plaza can fairly take his place amongst the great financiers of the world, for even that British financial magician, Mr. Gladstone, the present Prime Minister of England, could hardly have achieved more wonders than Dr. Plaza has performed during the last four years. His very first act on seizing the helm (Finance is the helm of every State, great or small, in this age of Trade) showed that President Avellaneda knew his man when he called him to his Cabinet. When all thought that the new Minister would be forced to raise a loan in Europe on crushing terms, if, indeed, he could obtain one on any terms, Dr. Plaza concluded the ten million loan with the Provincial Bank, at 4 per cent, and that memorable operation, which produced senseless cavil at the time, saved the country's credit at home and abroad, and opened the way to the reaction which has placed Argentine credit in the proud position it now occupies in the money markets of the world—higher than ever it was before, and rapidly ascending towards an equality with that of the most solvent nations of the world.

We publish to-day an extract from one of the foremost financial journals of London, *The Money Market Review*, and few will deny that the flattering picture which our London contemporary draws of this country and its future, might never have been written but for the untiring zeal and great ability of the Minister who now retires from office. Well do we remember the bitter hostility which too many of the London papers, the great 'Thunderer' at their head and the silly *Vanity Fair* at their heels, displayed towards this country in its darkest hour of financial need, and the insidious suggestions of veiled repudiation which were so kindly offered to the new Finance Minister. This hostility sprang, probably, as much from sheer ignorance as from the interested manœuvres of unscrupulous speculators: Be this as it may, a deaf ear was turned to the tempter by the South American Gladstone: his country's honour was his guide, and nobly has he brought it unsullied from the trial.

Another great service which this country will yet have ample cause to remember gratefully is the Mint and Coinage Act which Dr Plaza originated and carried through. The home trade of the country will soon have at its service Argentine gold and silver coin; and we trust that Dr Plaza, from his seat in Congress, will still urge forward the reform he has so well commenced, and finally secure for the republic a uniform Banking Law that will sweep away the many inconveniences and anomalies now existing, and supply he means for fostering and developing the enormous resources which the nation possesses in the Interior, and which are now just heaving into life, with the promise of a future growth which it were vain to attempt to measure.

Well may Dr. Plaza say to his countrymen—'Look here on this picture and on this.' The one, an empty Treasury; a foreign credit, which was built up at heavy sacrifice, all but gone; ruin staring the country in the face; repudiation dreaded by even the most sanguine: the other, that empty Treasury with money to meet all demands; that foreign credit higher than ever; prosperity all over the land, and the very London papers which were loudest in their cavils in the hour of adversity now foremost in their praise. Dr. Plaza, in laying down the Finance portfolio, would do himself no more than bare justice if he exclaimed, "Alone I did it!"

JUJUY RAILWAY INAUGURATION

THE CITY OF TUCUMAN.

(*Our Special Correspondent.*)

Tucuman 23d.

On Wednesday Ministers Zorilla (Interior) and Dr Plaza (Finance) paid a visit to the sugar establishments of Sr Juan Chrisostom Mendez and D. Wenceslao Posse, accompanied by their suites and several prominent citizens of Tucuman and Cordoba. These are the greatest establishments of this province. They have each cost about an equal amount, say the equivalent of 15,000 £ stg., but they are very different in appearance. The establishment of Sr Mendez has been built up by degrees and consequently it is rather cramped and appears as patched up The machinery came from the firm of Preston Fawcett & Co. of Liverpool through their agent Mr Hill of this city, and is very excellent. The size of the establishment may be judged by the fact that the mill rollers are 5 f. x 2.8 diam. There are 5 large steam boilers, one set of triple effect pans and one vacuum pan of copper, six deficators, and two evaporators of 1500 gallons each. In fact everything in perfect style. The produce of this establishment will be about 50,000 arr. of sugar this harvest. It is under the charge of Mr Samuel Vickers, a young Englishman of great intelligence.

After visiting this establishment the party went to the estate of Don Wenceslao Posse at the Cruz Alto, some two leagues further off. Here the quantity of machinery is about the same as at Mr Mendez's factory, but as it has been built at once from a definite plan and arranged with French taste the effect is much more imposing.

The engineer Mr Junrel, who represents the celebrated firm of Cail and Co. of Paris, showed us round. The establishment is like a palace and might be visited by a lady in ball dress, so clean and spacious is it. We must admit that the French know how to give appearance and 'chic' as well as value for the money spent. Everybody was highly surprised and delighted with these great evidences of Argentine progress.

The company then drove to the establishment of D. Vicente Garcia, where a sumptuous breakfast was partaken of. The conversation during this repast was most delightful, from its sprightliness and high intellectual quality.

The Ministers Drs. Plaza and Zorilla are both young men, neither of whom can have yet reached 40 years, yet they seem to have been well chosen to manage the affairs of their country. They seem to be most intelligent men, and both clear and accurate in their views. Besides this they are very simple in manner and affable in treatment. It is singular to read in the newspapers the abuse heaped on the National Government and then meet two such honourable men as its principal members. This is an anomaly that must have occurred to nearly all of us who have South American experiences. The average Argentine or spaniard can talk most intelligently on political matters, and yet it happens after all that they make collectively gross political blunders on occasions. For all that, few more pleasant companions can be met than educated gentlemen of Spanish race.

On Thursday night, the 22nd, the Provincial Government gave a grand ball in the Tucuman Club, in honour of their illustrious visitors. There were about two hundred present, and the appearance of the company was quite equal to that of the highest society of the capital. There seems to be a great deal of wealth, beauty and fashion in this province which was scarcely expected by the visitors. The halls were very tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted.

The Tucuman people are very kind and seem to take pride in their forward state. They kept continually saying to their visitors: 'Vd. no esperaba ver tales cosas en Tucuman, No? Que le parece de las Tucumanas? To this latter query there could be but one answer: 'En el pais de azucar todo es dulce.'

As all balls are more or less similar, there is but little to relate. Dancing was kept up till about four in the morning, and to see the Ministers glide about in the mazy waltz, no one would have thought that they had the weight of Government on their shoulders.

Your lady readers may wish to know how the fair Tucumanas were dressed. This is a hard task for me to describe. I could tell them better how the gentlemen were appareled. I may, however, give you a few particulars, so far as my memory serves. Several ladies wore a 'je ne sais quoi' of white silk, fitted neatly to bust, and 'gored' lengthwise, trimmed 'en truffe a la jardiniere.' Another beautiful costume was a robe de 'como se llama' in pink satin, trimmed 'a la mayonnaise, dans la style de Caen.' Respect for your space prevents me from giving more particulars.

This city is, according to Mulhall's Handbook to the River Plate, situated about 825 miles from B. Ayres by the railroad, although by the old road the distance measures nearly 1100 miles. By the same authority it is stated that it was found ed in 1585, that it is 1430 ft. above the level of the sea, in Lat. 26.52 S. and 63.20 W., and that at the time of the author's visit it had about 17,500 inhabitants.

To-day it is claimed to possess some 25 to 28,000 inhabitants, a population which is rapidly augmenting.

Its appearance is a pleasant surprise to the traveller who expects to find in a town so remote from the capital only mean buildings and unpaved streets.

Instead of this he finds a city having every evidence of life and prosperity. The central plaza is a pleasant spot, of greater area than any of the plazas of Buenos Ayres. It is surrounded by beautiful orange trees, and is decorated by a central monument, two handsome fountains and two elegant kiosks tor the bands which play there three times the week. The surrounding buildings are many of them equal to those of their class in the National capital, and this superior order of edifices continues for several squares down the principal streets, which are very fairly paved and swept. In the outskirts are many fine 'quintas' in the gardens of which the luxuriant vegetation shows the fertility of the soil and the semitropical climate.

Nor do the inhabitants of this agreeable city belie our expectations, for, to judge by what we have seen at the social gatherings and in the Plaza on music nights, they will compare favorably with any in the Republic. Even the lower orders have better faces than the corresponding classes of the provinces through which we have passed on our journey.

The site of the city is level, but from the Plaza and everywhere may be seen the snow-clad peaks of the Sierra of Catamarca, or Aconquipa, which is refreshing to the eye, and adds a noble feature to the landscape.

Round the city the country is lovely, being extremely fertile and highly cultivated. The roads are bounded by fringes of bushy shrubs and hedges of prickly cactus. The sugar cane fields are at present masses of emerald green, which are contrasted by fields of maize and dark green patches of tobacco.

The sugar-cane is at present about four feet in height, and will not be ready for harvesting till about the end of May. The sugar manufactories are marvels of enterprise and capital, and are giving most satisfactory results.

In future letters I hope to give detailed descriptions of these establishments, of which there are between 40 and 50 in the province.

For the present I will merely state that the harvest this year, it is expected, will reach 900,000 arrobas of sugar, besides some 100,000 barrels of aguardiente, representing a money value of not less than $f.3,000.000,

This industry is as yet but in its infancy and the profits are such that they have only to be known to attract capital here in large quantity; 40 and 50 per cent. per annum are spoken of as ordinary profits and indeed much more has been mentioned to us.

So important does this business seem that it is my intention to make a minute examination of it and report. In this I have been much encouraged by the Ministers of the Interior and Finance who have promised every assistance, as they consider it to be of great importance that the resources of this province should be better known.

In a hall which is only about 30x 15 ft. and is provided with an earthen floor and open timbered roof which shows the tiles, was first proclaimed the famous Declaration of Independence on the 9th July 1816

The building in which it is contained forms the back of the patio of the new and handsome Post-office, and it is unmarked by any sign to tell of the associations which cling around it.

It would be a fitting act to repair this edifice, and to place in it some historical collection, and a plate telling of the great events which have taken place within its walls. Funds would not be lacking for this purpose, which appeals to the heart of every Argentine patriot, to mark the cradle of his liberty.

John Samson.

THE GOLD MINES.

LA BRAGADA.

(*By Dr. Alberdi*).

La Bragada is half a league South of the Patacon, and a great many auriferous veins converge on this point. In former years various mining works were carried on here, but none of any importance. The sites are still there, but of very small depth, the greatest not exceeding 20 metres, presenting the same characteristic features, the same culpable disorder mentioned in the Patacon works. Three companies have settled here and in the neighbourhood, but they all made the same mistake of improvision and ignorance.

From 1869 to 1872 some Englishmen worked a vein: they chose the most unfavorable spot, and their mistaken hydraulic efforts destroyed all the works. On the other hand, they were men of 'vida alegre;' before the works were half finished the money was gone; other Englishmen, setting aside the usual serious character and sound common sense of their race, without any definite idea of the mines they were going to work, nor the spot they were going to choose, arrived with a steam engine and a set of machinery, when they could have used the motive power of water. With slight knowledge of the machinery, which pulverized the quartz in a most deficient manner, owing to bad management, their expectations were deceived, and they abandoned the place, taking the steam engine with them. Later on, in 1876, three foreigners settled on the spot the Englishmen had left, and began crushing the mineral. The natural results followed: they were no miners; they could not distinguish the ore, knew not where to select it, and crushed common rock; besides the machinery was deficient also. The crushing was most imperfect, and they had so arranged the supply of water that this element carried off all the gold.

In 1877 Don Jose Mon transported to Taniuga 22 cargoes of mineral, with seven ounces gold to the cajon. After many difficulties and obstructions of all kinds, he had the quartz worked, at a charge of 25 dollars per cajon; the transport cost him one dollar per cargo, and nevertheless he made a profitable business of it. These last figures I hold from Mr. Man himself; as regards the former I have gathered them from witnesses. If they are exact, they are only the natural result of utter mismanagement.

An English gentleman, Mr. Jose Dalton, worked on the same spot. This gentleman, no doubt, was not aware of the hydraulic advantages in La Bragada, as he took a steam engine to work the metal. In Paso de los Navos he worked various veins; at five yards depth the mineral gave him eight ounces gold per ton, or 20 ounces per cajon. Int hree years Mr. Dalton took out 700 ounces gold. In the beginning the profits were constant; later on they fell off. Mr. Dalton explains this fact, stating that at 30 yards the yield of the mineral declined. I cannot accept this explanation of Mr. Dalton. Firstly, there is not a single mine that has reached the 30 metres vertical depth: secondly, if at 30 yards the yield decreases, it is no reason why the mineral should not increase 15 or 20 yards deeper. It is very often the case that the mineral breaks off and then at a greater depth gives a richer yield. This is easily understood when we examine the veins, abundant in one point and scarce in another.

The veins of auriferous quartz are most numerous and extend afar. The quartz is porous and mixed with hydrate of iron, and the gold is frequently visible. In the south-west of the Calicanto, five squares distant, the quartz is crossed by a powerful vein from south to north, and visible for a long distance. A few squares more and there is another identical vein.

All the neighbouring eminences, particularly in the north-west, are crossed with numerous layers of this same porous quartz. A league to the west of Candelaria there are many others, in the neighborhood of Calera, near the mansion of Doña Rosa Chaves, there is a magnificent vein of bluish quartz of great power and well shaped.

The gold is not accumulated in the north, the auriferous region extends towards the south, following the eastern side of the Sierra Alba. The porous quartz appears again in parts of San Xavier. About one league and a half west of Yacanto I have seen various layers of a quartz identically the same as that of Patacon. Two leagues from the west of the Riartes, on high lands covered with vegetable soil, there is quartz of similar formation. In the Rincon de Luna, two leagues south of Yaconto, the porous quartz appears again.

Some leagues east of the Patacon is situated San Antonio; some 20 squares to the west you see several mines. I have learned very little as to their yield. As the metal appears in simple spots, these became, of course, rare, and the works were abandoned.

Two leagues to the north, in the chacras, there are several abandoned works and quartz veins. The gold, as I have seen it, has also been found in the shape of thick nails in white and compact quartz; the works did not exceed 20 yards depth. D. Jose Dalton worked one of the veins with three men and took out one half and three quarters of ounce of gold per day, but the gold began to decrease at 10 metres.

There is therefore not the slightest doubt that the auriferous zone embraces an immense area, comprising in the north the district between the Sierra Alta and the Valley of Punilla, and extending towards the south to the department of Cahamuchita. It is worthy of note that the veins appear to be more numerous and to give better yield on the hills at the foot of the Sierra Alta. It may therefore be seen what an imperfect idea those have as to the mineral productions of the Province of Cordoba who think that its mining industries are limited to the silver of Guaico and the Argentina, or the copper of Calamuchita.

ANOTHER REFORM.

The 'conventillos' of Buenos Ayres have long been the disgrace of the so-called Athens of South America, and are a source of continual alarm to the population and trouble to the sanitary authorities: if the numerous and loosely connected bodies who are supposed to look after the hygiene of the city can be called by such a name. Years and years ago even before the death-dealing Plague of 1871, these 'conventillos' were recognised as the root and hot-bed of the too numerous diseases which have obtained a foothold in this town; and, although, under the panic-terror which the Yellow Fever caused, some attempts were made to root them out, they all ended in smoke, and these noxious dwellings are to-day a greater source of danger than ever.

Let any man take up the *Gaceta Medica* and read, fortnight after fortnight, its just and courageous indictment of the Health authorities of Buenos Ayres, and its warnings in reference to these 'conventillos,' and descriptions of the shameful way in which the poorer classes are huddled together in them, and the fact of our having escaped a pestilence in the past summer will really seem like a direct interposition of Providence in our favour. The 'health' measures one reads of in the native papers every morning really read more like heavy jokes than anything else: One day the brewers are forbidden, under penalties little short of hanging, to throw their refuse water into the river, and, next day, when the Health men discover that there is no other outlet for it, the beer makers are told it was all a mistake. Then a sweep is made on the conventillos, and, as during the past few days, fines amounting to 72,000 m|c are levied for sundry paltry violations of what are euphoniously called 'the sanitary regulations.' Throwing water, clean or dirty, into the street is also a fruitful source of revenue in the fine way. While all this nonsense is going on, no effort is made to get at the root of the evil and reform the dwellings of the humbler classes.

What the authorities have so long failed in doing, a private individual has at last attempted, and Mr. Cano's Model Lodging House in Calle Corrientes, opposite the Opera House, has for days past been the theme of warm admiration from our native colleagues. We fully share in this admiration, mainly for the reason that we believe this spirited gentleman will find imitators, and that he has struck the key-note of a reform that will eventually secure decent dwellings for the working men of Buenos Ayres, and thereby greatly improve the health and well-being of a large proportion of the population.

But, while we sincerely applaud Mr Cano's enterprise and spirit, and can find but little fault with the handsome building he has erected, which contains ample and separate accommodation for 70 small families, there are some points which will tell against his success. First and foremost, we doubt if Calle Corrientes, in the very heart of the city, and in a quarter which is full of theatres, restaurants, and other places which are open till very late hours, be the proper place for a workman's home. Next, the rents which have been fixed—500 m|c. for the larger suites of rooms, and 350 for the smaller, are quite out of the reach of the working classes, and out of all reasonable proportion with the rents now paid in Buenos Ayres for house accommodation. Very comfortable small houses can be had now in the more retired streets, towards the outskirts, at less rent than Mr Cano asks for his suites of rooms, or 'casitas,' in his Model Lodging House: he may get the rents he asks, but it will not be from the working classes, and it is these classes who suffer most from the present state of things. It ought to be possible to build near the outskirts—about Plaza Once, the Recoleta, or the South Plaza—workmen's dwellings that would return right good interest to the capitalist, and yet could be let at one half, probably one third, the rent which is asked at the new Model Lodging House in Calle Corrientes.

In any case, Mr Cano deserves every encouragement in his enterprise which, if it do not succeed in dealing a first blow at the 'conventillo' system, will certainly encourage others to follow in his wake; and, some day perhaps, when the present political hurricane has blown over, we may find the Legislature taking the matter up and helping private efforts to raise the moral and material level of the humbler classes of the city by giving them the most essential of all aids to that end—a cheap and decent dwelling-house.

MUNICIPAL ITEMS.

MORTALITY AND BIRTHS.

We extract from Mr. Guerrico's Municipal Report many interesting and important details regarding the public health of Buenos Ayres. Mortality tables are always important, and reflect the state of the public health very well. The increase of population is the first care of the Government of a young country, and all obstacles should be removed which prevent the steady growth of our population. Vice and misery prevent the growth of population, whilst poverty, sickness, unhealthy houses and bad food decimate it. No doubt in spite of all these obstacles the population of the country daily increases, and the number of births largely exceeds the deaths, whilst immigration, on the other hand, is flocking to our shores. Nevertheless it is the duty of the Municipality to remove all obstacles to population, and the first move should be a total reform in the present conventillo system.

It is really astonishing to know that about one-fifth of the population of Buenos Ayres is closeted in these conventillos, which are always a remote, if not direct danger, owing to the over-crowded dwellings.

The following figures show the number of conventillos and their inhabitants in each parish of the city:—

	Houses	Inhabitants
Catedral Norte	13	4341
San Miguel	87	2283
San Nicolas	182	6085
Piedad	204	6 85
Socorro	192	6850
Pilar	35	1273
Balvanera	181	4551
Catedral Sud	63	2118
Monserat	143	4120
Concepcion	220	5884
San Telmo	152	4300
San Cristobal	30	649
S. Juan Evangelista	117	2808
Santa Lucia	41	705
Total	1770	51915

These 51,915 inhabitants are thus divided:—

Men	19,820
Women	14 560
Children	17,535
Total	51,915

These 1770 conventillos have 24,032 apartments, of which 17,744 are made of brick and mortar, and 6,279 of wood with zinc roofing. In the last yellow fever scare some were closed and are now, no doubt, under a process of disinfection.

The 'conventillos' should be all gradually closed—crowded places like these in the lower stages of the population can never be healthy. Besides, these places are nightly scenes of scandal and fight. Typhus and small-pox have been raging greatly during the year 1879, and even until lately in the conventillos. Small-pox has assumed quite an epidemic form, and the people are not at all aware of all the victims that have been carried off by this scourge and swelled the mortality returns. Vaccination is free, but there is a most regrettable indifference on the part of parents; and the children, and very often the parents also, meet a fate they could have easily avoided.

In comparing the mortality of the last few years we find a most significant table:—

	Deaths.
1870	5,886
1871 (yellow fever)	20,748
1872	5 671
1873	5,891
1874 (cholera)	7,190
1875	6 889
1876	5 333
1877	5 647
1878	5 613
1879	6,879

Thus the average number of deaths in normal years does not reach 6,000. In 1871 we suffered from the yellow fever, in 1874 from cholera, and in 1875 from small-pox.

The increase in the number of deaths for 1879 is mainly due to small-pox, introduced so imprudently by hiring the Pampa Indians captured in the expedition to the Rio Negro. A second cause of this increase is due to the spread of measles and scarelet fever amongst children It is truly terrible when we see that children figured above 50 per cent in the number of deaths. The conventillo life carries off hundreds of infants.

During 1879 there were born 10,390 children; in this figure are not included those children who died in the course of the 12 months from their birth. In 1878 there were only 8993 births; thus 1879 shows a difference of 1397—a rather high figure. It is to be understood that only baptized children are herein included. The Piedad and Concepcion parishes gave the most births.

IMPORTANT FROM CHILE.

(*Telegram to the 'Republica.'*)

Santiago, 29th April.

Bombardment of Callao began on 22nd.

The Chilian squadron remained out of range, and blazed away with shells which set the city on fire in two places, and even fell in the Plaza Victoria. The corvette Union had 12 men killed by a shell; they also drove a torpedo at her, but she escaped, as on a former occasion.

The Chilian Admiral intends to keep pounding away till the Peruvians sue for peace.

The expeditionary army keeps advancing in three divisions, and expects to be at Tacna on 1st. It is feared that Bengolea and Campero's divisions have joined Montero, which would give him 6000 more men.

Great damage in Callao.

People flying in crowds to Lima with their goods and chattels.

Panic in Lima frightful.

Battle at Tacna considered imminent.

OSTRICH FARMING.

French Barque Victorine, off B. Ayres, April 30, 1880.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Dear Sir,

I hope the fact of my having just arrived with a hundred ostriches from South Africa, with the intention of farming them here, and thereby introducing this very important, and most profitable business, will be sufficient excuse for my asking a small space in your paper, for the insertion of a few facts, connected with these most valuable birds.

To begin then I may state, that ostrich farming in South Africa is still in its infancy, and very imperfectly understood.

But even so, it leaves to farmers a handsome yearly profit, of from fifty to eighty per cent on the capital employed.

Ostriches pair at from two and a half to three and a half years old; this depends upon the treatment they have received as chickens, and their condition. A good pair will hatch three, and often four broods in the year, each nest containing from eleven to seventeen eggs; (which weigh from four to five and a half pounds each,) the male bird assists in hatching; indeed he takes more than an equal share of the incubation, which lasts from thirty nine to forty two days. When paired off, the cock birds become very savage, and at once attack all intruders; a full grown male weighs from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds; and injuries caused by kicks from them frequently prove fatal.

For first-class breeding birds, three and four hundred pounds for a pair is no uncommon price. A couple were sold during my stay in the Eastern Province for seven hundred pounds.

Since I left Zululand last September I have devoted my time entirely to ostriches, and have visited many of the best ostrich farms in South Africa. I found the practical experience I gained at the London feather market, and from the principal feather merchants there, of great assistance in selecting my birds. After many years experience as a campman in the River Plate, and what I have seen and learnt about ostriches in South Africa, I am happy to say I can seen no reason why ostrich farming should not prove as great a sucess in South America as it has done in South Africa; and that country eight years ago was saved from utter bankruptcy by its ostriches and diamonds; this is no invention of mine, I heard it from the lips of every farmer. It is to be hoped then, that these birds I have brought may be the means of drawing the attention to this most lucrative and fascinating business which it so richly deserves.

I cannot, nor ought I to conclude without reminding my readers, that this is a business that requires special laws to protect the ostrich and ostrich farmer.

No one ought to be allowed to become an ostrich farmer, or even purchase or sell an ostrich, feather, or egg, without a licence. And the killing of, or stealing a bird, or egg, should be promptly and severely punished. Birds, feathers, and eggs of such unlimited value, must belong to the rightful owner, and not to every vagabond who may think fit to steal them.

I have returned to this country to start a new and most valuable industry, and I sincerely hope, and trust, that I shall meet with that support and protection, both from the Government and public generally, that will leave me no reason to regret all the trouble and anxiety I have gone through; or rue the day that I left South Africa for South America.

Last June I left Montevideo in the s.s. America with four hundred and twenty mules on board, for the use of the British forces in Zululand. I am now happy to have this opportunity of informing your numerous readers, and my friends, that I arrived off Durban with a loss of only eight animals, and that the rest were declared by the military authorities there, to be a fine well selected lot of mules, and in first class condition. I have letters to that effect. At that time, River Plate animals were fetching high prices, mules from thirty to thirty-five, and horses from thirty to forty five pounds each. Soon, however, after my arrival, the war was brought to a speedy conclusion by the capture of the Zulu King, and horses and mules were then to be bought very cheap, from seven to twelve and fifteen pounds being considered high prices.

But I have got in a muddle, and have mixed the hardest-kicking bipeds and quadrupeds together, so I think the best thing I can do is to apologize for having trespassed so far on your valuable time and space, and

Remain,
Yours truly,
Geo. Beaumont.

The returns of the British Hospital for April show 31 patients on 1st, 27 admitted, 31 discharged, no death, and 27 in house to begin May with.

THE STANDARD
PACKET EDITION
Per R. M. S. ELBE

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880

THE RURAL EXHIBITION.

The attendance at the Rural Exhibition on Sunday was, for the first time since it opened, sufficiently numerous to rescue the Show from being termed a failure; and at 4 p.m. the grounds presented a gay and cheerful sight, contrasting strongly with their bleak and deserted aspect throughout the week. We should say that from 3000 to 4000 people were there on Sunday, and the very large number of private carriages that lined the street in front of the park proved that the aristocracy of Buenos Ayres took a greater interest in the Exhibition than the general public. The number of foreigners we noticed on the grounds was a redeeming feature, although the great absence of the Irish, English and Scotch sheepfarmers was remarked by every one.

The show of sheep was so ridiculously small, that the stranger who has never seen our camps, and forms his opinion of our pastoral industry by what he saw at the Exhibition, could never realize that a country that boasts of close on 70,000,000 sheep, and the richest and most prosperous sheepfarming community in the world, would make such a melancholy show as that which we witnessed at this Exhibition—109 *sheep and nine Exhibitors*. On the other hand, to judge the country by the horned cattle and horses exhibited, one would imagine that on every estancia in the country there were pure Durham bulls and thoroughbred sire horses. The explanation to be given is as simple as it is humiliating. Our sheepfarming industry, we regret to admit it, is in the hands of men who have yet to learn that prosperity has its duties, and wealth and capital its obligations. The day, no doubt, will come when the sheepfarmers of the River Plate will understand that it is alike their duty as their interest to support these exhibitions; and no matter what the expense and the inconvenience, the best animals have to be sent forward from every well-managed establishment, if not to gain prizes, at least to cultivate a competition that will merit the name of a Fair. The show of sheep at this Exhibition was simply a farce, and yet, miserable as was the number of sheep exhibited, we verily believe it beat the attendance of our countrymen from the camp. Let us hope that next year the farmers will come to the front and prove to the breeders of cows and horses that whatever may be the difference of their capitals, their intelligence is the same.

To go through the catalogue page for page is an ambitious task, and we must leave it to others, for want of space. We believe that at no previous show have we ever exhibited such a number of prize fat cattle and horses, and that, atthe rate we are progressing in this line, there can be very little doubt that ample capital, combined with intelligence and a peculiarly favourable climate, is working out a development that in a very few years will change the whole character of the live stock of the River Plate. No one who walked down the stalls and saw the magnificent milch cows, bulls, heifers, hunters, race-horses and thoroughbred sires, can for a moment doubt this; and we here may note that what has occurred in the breeding of pure Negretti rams will probably also occur in the breeding of Durham bulls. Mr. Chas some years ago imported three of the best Negretti rams that could be obtained in Europe, at a cost of $75,000. Three years after their arrival at his estancia he was obliged to sell them, simply because their 'cria' bred on his estancia were even better animals than those he had brought from Europe. We saw the Negrettis he showed at this Exhibition, and we verily believe that there are not better or finer animals to be found at the very best establishments in Germany. Vivot's hunters would certainly attract notice at the Cattle Show in Dublin; whilst Mr. Church's Chocolate Cream and Plum-pudding, as samples of estancia fat cattle, showed what can be done as regards size and weight, which, after all, is the great object to be attained with the Durham and Hereford breeds. These are the animals which the Argentine Republic is destined to send to Europe some day, which is not distant. Plum-pudding is a white, fat cow, and took the prize; it was reared at the Estancia Las Barrancas, and not stall fed, but reared in the open camp, from whence it was brought in four months ago to prepare for the Exhibition; and we confess she is the finest sample of an estancia-bred fat cow we have seen in the Plate, and we congratulate Mr. Church on his well-merited prize.

Mr. Norberto Quirno exhibited 16 animals and took nine prizes, which speaks for their quality. Mr Quirno informs us that for the last 20 years he has been refining his cattle breed on his estancia at Rojas, and for the last six years he has been refining the breed of horses and sheep at his chacra in Moron. He leaves next month on a trip to Europe and will visit all the great cattle and sheep-breeding establishments there.

A Russian horse, belonging to Mr Luro, called Lionbopeotut, attracted the greatest attention. The Earl, another magnificent horse, imported by Mr Fair; also Dasher, same owner; and Kinmont Willy, belonging to Mr Church, were greatly admired. Vencedora was considered the best Durham cow; and Nené the best Durham bull, one year old, 1,025 lbs. weight, bought, belonged to Mr Quirno, and both obtained prizes. Glenfinnon, a four year old thoroughbred, and Little Dot, a three year old mare, both imported from England by Mr Anderson, were also much admired; but, as it is impossible to enumerate all the animals, and still more difficult to select the best, we give the following list of the exhibitors, with the numbers of the animals exhibited, and reserve for to-morrow the publication of a complete list of the prizes and their winners:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
C Casares...	12	3	—
Tramways...	4	—	—
L Pereyra...	5	10	6
V L Casares.	6	2	—
Saavedra ...	4	2	—
Olivera	2	—	7
Fair.....	12	1	32
Piñeyro.....	3	—	—
Villar.....	1	—	—
Sundblad...	3	—	—
Ramos Mejia.	6	6	—
Rosette.....	1	—	—
Atucha.....	1	—	—
Vivot	15	—	—
H Casares...	1	—	—
Madero.....	2	1	—
Cambaceres.	6	—	—
Reed	5	2	—
Terrero	1	—	—
Olivero	2	1	—
Quirno.....	4	8	4
Gainza.....	5	—	—
Almagro.....	1	—	—
Crotto	2	—	—
Luro	5	—	—
Anderson ...	2	—	—
Carmen.....	—	7	12
Kemmis.....	—	1	—
Demarchi...	—	2	—
Hill.....	—	1	—
Amaral.....	—	—	20
Guerrico....	—	—	10
Chas.....	—	—	10
Quesado	—	—	8

The foregoing shows that the whole burden of this exhibition has fallen upon 34 people who exhibited in all 267 animals, of which 111 were horses, 47 horned cattle, and 109 sheep; and the chief feature of congratulation and pride we felt in going over the Show was that all the best horses, cows, bulls, Lincoln sheep, pigs, agricultural machinery were all English. Mr Clarke of Quilmes exhibited some fine Brahma Pootra cocks and hens, and won several prizes. Mr Arenales exhibited some beautiful pigeons. Mr Shine some fine English rabbits; and Mr Miles a splendid dog.

Messrs Moore and Tudor won three prizes and one honorable mention for their splendid machinery. Mr Shaw also won three prizes, and Mr Schwartz prizes for his corn-sheller and patent boring-pump. Mr Ponsati's steam-kitchen was rendered doubly attractive as some of the new preserved beef of Sr Romany & Co., was cooked as puchero, and a better puchero we never tasted.

At 4 o'clock p.m. the ceremony of distributing the prizes was concluded. The bands struck up some stirring music, a cavalcade was formed and all the horses and ponies walked in procession around the grounds, the various steam engines for working the agricultural machinery had steam on, and the scene at the moment was particularly pleasing. The ground seemed to us to be as thronged as the Exhibition Gardens in front of the Trocadero, in Paris, on the 15th Aug. 1879. The show before us certainly possessed higher features of interest, and we left the grounds pondering on the novelty that at an exhibiton of such a deserving character and pregnant with such mighty results, the rulers of the country and the sheepfarmers were conspicuous for their absence. The special train that left the Central Station for the Tiro Nacional was crowded to its utmost, whilst the special train for the Exhibition had hardly a score of passengers. The Argentine may well exclaim

Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The following is the list of the prizes for horses and cattle won at the Rural Society's Show:—

First Prizes—Silver Medals.

Mary, Frison mare, C Casares.
Princesa, Percheron do, City B. Ayres Tramway Co.
Esfinje, Trakennen mare, Carlos Casares.
Plewna, Trakennen filly, L M Saavedra.
Malantual, Cleveland horse, E Olivera Bros.
Rubia, Cleveland filly, E Olivera Bros.
Portefia, racing filly, P J Piñeyro and T V Newton.
Rifle, criollo horse, M Ramos Mejia.
Gauchito, criollo pony, E Sundblad.
Pastor, Corsican pony, E Madero Bros.
Ida, Clydesdale mare, P J Piñeyro
Clovis, Percheron horse, A C Cambaceres.
No. 25, Percheron mare, City B. Ayres Tramway Co.
Odette, Percheron filly, A C Cambaceres.
Segundo Blac, Trakennen horse, L M Saavedra.
Lindo, Trakennen colt, L M Saavedra.
Belgranero, Trakennen colt, L M Saavedra.
Cerrillero, Cleveland horse, F M Terrero.
Lota, Cleveland mare, L Pereyra.
Rolando, Cleveland colt, L Pereyra.
Retiro, hunter, N Vivot.
Cracker, colt, N Quirno.
Sans Souci, Durham cow, L Pereyra.
Nene, Durham bull, N Quirno.
Vencedora, Durham cow, do.
Pehuelche, Hereford bull, L Pereyra.
Peti-Pois, Hereford cow, L Pereyra.
Chocolate Cream, Durham cow. V A Reid.
Villoldo, Durham bull, C Casares.
Flora, Durham cow, N Quirno.
Gaucho, Durham ox, do.
Four Rambouillet sheep, J Fair.
Four Rambouillet rams, do.
Five Negrette, do. F Chas and Sons.
Five do. sheep, F Chas and Sons.
Four Lincoln sheep, C J Quesada.
Ram, Negrette cross, M Guerrico.
Four Rambouillet and Lincoln, J Fair.
Hembra, sow, C Clark.

Second Prizes—Bronze Medals.

Leda, mare, T D Leonardo Pereyra.
22 de Setiembre, Morgan colt, Vicente L Casares.
Bel Demonio, racing colt, Nicandro Villar.
Calibar, criollo horse, E Sundblad.
Cacique, criollo horse, S Rosetti.
Criollo, criollo pony, N Vivot.
Coco, Shetland do. L Pereyra.
Tom Pouce, half-bred do., E Madero.
Xantipa, Frisona mare, C Casares.
Jupiter, Clydesdale colt, J Fair
Numero Cincuenta, Percheron horse, of the Tramway Company of Buenos Ayres.
Duchesse de Normandie, mare, D A C Casares.
Saffo, Trakennen filly, C Casares.
Indijena, Cleveland horse, E Olivera and Brothers.
Lucia, Cleveland filly, N Quirno.
Bayardo, Durham bull, L Pereyra.
Niñita, Durham cow, N Corman.
Correntina, Durham do M R Mejia.
Muchacho, Durham bull, N Corman.
Mariposa, Durham cow, C Casares.
Baby, Hereford ox, L Pereyra.
6 Rambouillet sheep, Amaral, Son and Medina.
1 Lincoln ram, C J Quesada.
4 do. sheep, J Fair.
2 Rambouillet and Lincoln rams, J Fair.
Macho, Berkshire pig, N Gorman.

Third Prizes—Honble Mention.

Argentine, Trakennen colt, C Casares.
Triumph, racing colt, J Fair.
Santos Vega, criollo colt E Sundbland.
Lanza, criollo horse, Mat. Ramos Mejia.
John Chico, Clydesdale and Percheron horse, P Piñeyro.
Juno, Clydesdale filly, J Fair.
Etecles, Morgan horse, V Casares
Polinice, Morgan colt, V Casares.
The Laird O'Cockpen, Cleveland horse, P Reid.
Portefia, Normandy filly, Matias Ramos Mejia.
Independiente, Durham bull, D Carman.
Daisy, Durham cow, J Fair.
Condesa, Durham cow, L Saavedra.
Sanson, Durham bullock, M Ramos Mejia.
Rambouillet ram, Amaral son and Medina.
5 Negretti rams, M Guerrico.
Lincoln ram, D Carman.
Angora goat, buck, L Pereyra.

First Class Diploma.

The Earl, Clydesdale horse, Juan Fair.
Amaris, Percheron horse, S Luro.
Lioubopestni, Orloff horse, S Luro.
Black Prince, steeplechaser, Juan Fair.
Creon, Durham bull, L Pereyra.
Duchess, Durham cow, C Casares.
Morueca, Lincoln ram, Amaral son and Medina.

Second Class Diplomas.

Manton, Percheron horse, J Crotto
Jacob, Anglo-Normandy horse, J Crotto.
Daniel, Anglo-Normandy horse, S Luro.
Glenfinnan, English horse, Gllm. Anderson.
Real Pluto, Durham bull, Noberto Quirno.
Mornesco, Lincoln ram, N Quirno.

SALTA RAILWAY INAUGURATION.

FROM CORDOVA TO TUCUMAN.

(*Our Special Correspondent.*)

I wrote to you last from Cordoba, giving a slight sketch of the city and of our journey up to that point. The Ministers having resolved to prolong their stay there until the 17th, kindly gave us a pass to go on before them. We were accompanied by Mr. Gallenga, the *Times'* correspondent, who at the last moment resolved to make the journey: so at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, the 16th, we started for our final destination.

The Tucuman Railroad is on the narrow gauge system, being only one metre in width. The cars and locomotives are on the English plan, and we found them very hot and inconvenient compared to the American cars of the Central Railway.

As we leave the station we have a fine view of the 'City of Churches, which lies in a hollow beneath us. Soon we have climbed the 'sierra' which surrounds the city, and emerge on a long table land which stretches away out of sight, and bye and bye we lose sight of the sierras of Cordova.

The country now becomes simply a long plain, covered with scattered trees and brushwood and separate tufts of long coarse grass. The trees are mostly of an evergreen class, and are low and of but slender trunks. Sometimes we come to a clump of cactus of apparently great age, having trunks of over a foot in diameter and no leaves for some distance above the ground. This is the unvarying character of the scenery for many miles after leaving Cordoba: pampas dreary and almost useless for want of water, with scarcely a rancho or an animal to relieve the monotony.

The sun was blazing hot, and as we were obliged to keep the windows of the car closed on account of the dust, the journey was fatiguing and very trying. The temperature of the car could not have been less than 100 deg. Fahr.

Towards three o'clock in the afternoon the vegetation was left behind and we entered into the great saltpetre desert, named 'La Salina.' At first the ground is almost as white as snow, being covered with crystaline saltpetre, and there are a few stunted bushes scattered over the plain; but very shortly we find ourselves in an arid plain of sand, apparently as boundless as the ocean, which it much resembles. Fortunately the railroad crosses this desert in a narrow part, and we are soon back to the same class of land as that at the commencement of our journey.

About six o'clock in the evening we reach the station of 'El Recreo,' which is the termination of our first day's journey. Here we disembark and put up at the Station Hotel until the morning. This station is situated in the midst of a vast plain, far from any other habitation. The water for the use of the engines and for the hotel has been brought here at a great cost from a source nearly seventy miles away. How such a place can be called 'Recreo' it is hard to say, except on the 'Lucus a non Lucendo' principle.

At six o'clock the following morning we resumed our journey through a similar country and in a similar uncomfortable condition as on the previous day. About 12 o'clock, when nearing the station of San Pedro, we caught the first glimpse of the Cordilleras, called here the 'Sierra de Catamarca.' This is a lofty and grand range of mountains with snow-clad peaks, which were refreshing to look at from our hot and dusty carriages. We soon pass into the province of Santiago del Estero. The trees become closer together and lottier and the pasture much better. Troops of animals and ranchos become more frequent as we advance.

At length about four o'clock we reach the borders of the province of Tucuman, and a marked change takes place.

Instead of useless pampas, or barren deserts, we have now in view, verdant fields and fenced 'camps.' Animals are plentiful. The pasture is verdant, and sprinkled with flowers, then orange and lemon trees make their appearance, and last of all, broad fields of sugar cane.

Clearly we have reached the 'Land of Goshen,' the 'Garden of the Republic' and we soon forget in our delight all the toils and fatigues of the journey.

At six o'clock we run into the station of Tucuman, where a great crowd is awaiting the arrival of the train, in the mistaken expectation of seeing the Minister and party.

Our first impressions of this city are very favorable, but they must be reserved for another letter.

The general impression of the country between here and Cordoba is that there is a great similarity between it and a large part of Chile, whilst the desert of 'La Salina' is a faithful picture of the Great American Desert in the State of Nevada on the Central Pacific Railroad. We would hope that this resemblance might be completed by the discovery of mines like those which have made that arid track a valuable portion of the 'Silver State.'

Tucuman, 20th.

The formal Inauguration of the Jujuy Railway took place this afternoon, in the presence of about 10,000 spectators.

The town was gaily decorated with flags which culminated in glory in the station and railroad buildings, which were literally clothed in decorations. In the station yard a number of tents were erected such as are used in railroad construction and various trophies of the engineering and excavating instruments.

About five o'clock in the afternoon, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Zorrilla, arrived at the station where he was received by a guard of honour of the provincial 'gens di armes,' and by a committee of the leading citizens from the provinces of Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, Santiago, and Cordoba. He was accompanied by Dr. Plaza, Minister of Finance, by the Governor of this province and Monsignor Araus, Bishop 'in partibus' of these provinces.

The assembly immediately proceeded down the station yard, to a spot where a handsomely carved barrow and spade had been prepared for turning the first sod.

Bishop Araus here pronounced a blessing, and remarked that the Church always approved of these material improvements, as it hoped they would be accompanied with similar spiritual advances.

Dr. Zorilla then addressed the assembly. He said that it was to him a high satisfaction to have the honor to inaugurate this great work which is a striking evidence of the rapid advance of the Argentine Republic. Though not yet very old, he still remembered the time when the journey from Buenos Ayres to Tucuman, a distance of some 1,200 kilometres, occupied 40 days, and contrasted it with the ease and celerity with which he had just accomplished it, in about four days time, thus travelling in little more than an hour what before took an entire day.

After a short historical summary of the great progress which the Province of Tucuman had made during the last decade, H.E. said that, judging from these results, he considered that the national revenues were well applied in extending railroads, even in remote provinces, as the effect of extending the products was to the benefit of the nation at large, and the civilizing effects of railroads were everywhere acknowledged, binding together more closely, city with city—province with province—nation with nation.

At the conclusion of the Minister's speech, a salute was fired from a battery in attendance and the locomotives whistled.

Señor Possi, Minister of the Provincial Government, then thanked the Minister on behalf of the Province.

The company then adjourned to the large goods shed of the station, which was profusely decorated, and illuminated by innumerable lamps and candles. A banquet was here found ready, to which about 400 ladies and gentlemen sat down. After dessert Minister Zorilla again took the floor and in neat speeches proposed toasts to the health of the President of the Republic and the welfare of the Provinces of Tucuman, Salta and Jujuy.

He was followed by Dr. Plaza, Minister of Finance, who spoke eloquently of the great advance of the Argentine Republic.

Then Sr. D. Julio Victorica, of the National Agricultural Department, congratulated the Tucumanos on the fertility of their soil and beauty of the city and the surrounding country and on the loveliness of their ladies, all which, he said, agreeably surprised him. He urged them to see that they were well represented in the forthcoming Exhibition in Buenos Ayres.

Dr. Olaechea gave his sentiments and felicitations as a citizen of the neighbouring Province of Santiago del Estero, which, he said, was likewise rapidly advancing.

Dr. Zorilla then proposed the health of the representatives of the 'Foreign Press,' which toast was responded to by Mr Gallenga, Correspondent of the *Times*.

After the health of the 'Ladies', and a variety of other toasts had been drunk, the banquet broke up about nine o'clock.

The town is 'en fete' to-night with many private 'tertulias. To-morrow there will be a private ball.

J. Samson.

Dr. Zorilla, our worthy Prime Minister, whose speech we publish at foot has well filled the trust which the President reposed in him, and in turning the sod of this new railway, has reminded us all of the rapid growth of the interior provinces. Many parties will learn, for the first time, that the sugar industry of Tucuman has risen to be so important a staple: and we fully agree with H.E. that the railway which he has so auspiciously inaugurated will in a few years lead to a gigantic development of the industries and wealth of the long forgotten Interior. Dr. Zorrilla, in this admirable address, has really left nothing unsaid; and there is a freshness of faith in the future of the country breathed in every line of this speech, which we commend to a few of our local politicians, who, we trust, will study the echo of this inaugural address.

Dr. Zorrilla said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are in the historic city of Tucuman, in the very heart of South America, after 58 hours journey by steam over 1,300 kilometers which separate us from Buenos Ayres How different from other times! I am not old, and yet I remember when it took forty days to travel the same distance. In onehour to-day we course through a distance which formerly took a day. This mere fact proves the rapid progress of the Argentine Republic, bearing down obstacles in a few years which other nations took centuries to overcome. Thus the Republic advances rapidly towards the great destiny Providence has reserved in blessing it with a territory so prolific as to yield the productions of all climates.

Spain, the conqueror of South America, left us for inheritance this large territory sparsely dotted with a population that had to attend to its own necessities, hopeless of any aid from the populous centres, which a desert separated them from. These were the elements we received to found a nation worthy of figuring in the civilized world, a task which to-day exacts great sacrifices.

Indeed, gentlemen, it is an arduous task to found a government, to maintain public peace, foreign relations; to defend interests; to protect undeveloped commerce; to unite distances by means of railways; to diffuse immigration over such a vast territory; to foster the intellectual development of a people from the humble benches of childrens' schools to the faculties of sciences and universities; to stimulate industry, increase production and public wealth; in fact, with a caring hand to attend the innumerable necessities of a civilized nation. This is a task of not only a generation but the sacrifices of many generations; and two thousand years hence it shall be said of the Argentine nation, what the poet said of Rome—'That it is a great task to build a strong, civilized, and free nation.'

To crown our efforts we must not pause one instant nor give a moment to rest. We wish to be a nation, and we shall be one, since we understand we hold all the means which will carry us to the pinnacle of civilization.

Let us give the Government a free hand to extend its civilizing action to the most distant regions, and foster immigration, and with it commerce and industry, which increase public wealth, and suppress misery which causes moral deprivation and social disturbances.

Allow me to protest against a theory I have sometimes heard expressed, and to denounce as retrograde, calculating the wealth of the nation in relation to the provinces, thus supposing that some are maintained by the prosperity of others. There is nothing more false or more pernicious. The revenue of the nation belongs to the nation, and it is distributed according to the manifold and varied necessities of the country, in Jujuy, just as in Rioja; thus realising the moral and material progress of the Republic of which we should be proud. We would not work in harmony with the national unity if we forgot that it is a duty of the National Government to foster the greatness of the country; or if we left entire provinces condemned for ever to stand aloof and not to reap the benefit of our prosperity.

Our talented Minister of Finance has already in his brilliant address given you eloquent figures, proving the influence of railways in developing the productive forces of a country; and, it is necessary to recapitulate them here.

Only three years ago this railroad was opened to the public service, thus unitung this historic city with the busy world; we may be proud of the results. The sugar-cane plantations then covered only a few hundred acres, now they range over 6,500 hectares. The sugar production then only reached 100,000 arr., whilst last year the yield rose to 4,200,000 kilogrames, and will in all probability rise this year to 7,000,000, which represents a value of 1,500,000 fuertes. The former humble and primitive sugar works are now replaced by the most improved machinery. The La Cruz Alta, and Ledesma have increased their productions from 12,000 arr. with the former deficient works to 60,000 arrobes per annum, thus showing the progress realized by the new machinery and the railway. The twenty-seven mills that at present work in this province represent a value of about three million fuertes; eleven are worked by steam, seven by steam and water, and the remainder on the old system. To these productions we must add 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of alcohol per annum; and 11,000 squares of fresh land are opened to the capital and labour of immigration. I will scarcely mention the export of timber, as the waggon loads every train from here to Rosario speak for themselves. 280,000 fuertes worth was exported in 1879. 18,000,000 of oranges, formerly rotting on the trees, are now finding their way to all the cities in the Republic.

Gentlemen, representatives of the foreign press, I beg of you to look on this magnificent tropical vegetation and announce in your different languages what your eyes see. To the south and east this plain without horizon covered with pasturage enough to feed as many head of cattle as Jacob in his dreams never imagined. To the north and west the virgin forest which awaits the axe from thousands and thousands of labourers; a little further to the west the mountains only awaiting the hand of the miner to yield from their bowels their vast mineral wealth. There lies a large valley in a temperate zone where the vine luxuriantly grows, covering the plain and ascending the slopes on each side, producing millions of grapes, the juice of which gives man mirth and wit. Tell your foreign readers that here and all around wherever we look there is a people that loves the foreigner, to welcome him to the bosom of their families and friendly strive to make him a new home.

Without the pleasures of an enlightened and refined society our early years have flown simply and peaceably, animated only by the picturesque adventures narrated in the long evenings at home: and I think that many of the distinguished persons that have now accompanied me will feel a world of reminiscences rush back to their mind when they hear again the often repeated names of Cañada de Nogales, and Campo de los Magoles.

How many tragical scenes and phantoms have disappeared!

Let us say farewell to the solitary gaucho of the virgin forest and the boundless plain, and let us say in his favor that if he was sometimes malicious, it was the exception, and that, abandoned to his own instincts, without any notion of civilized life, he was better than he might have been expected to be.

Ladies and gentlemen, invoking Divine Providence I fulfil the honorable trust of the President of the Republic and declare inaugurated the extension of this railway, which already unites cities with cities, provinces with provinces, and in time to come, will unite nations with nations.

ELECTORAL TRIUMPH.

The result of the scrutiny of the March elections by the Provincial Chambers is one which the peace-loving section of the community hails with unmixed satisfaction, although its motives for so receiving the verdict are, we should say, widely differen from those of the exulting political party which obtained it. For two months past the dread of a serious disturbance on the occasion that has now passed so quietly hung over the population like a cloud; but, as usual with most River Plate political clouds, there was no thunder or lightning in its depths, and the fancied danger is proved to have been no danger at all. But aside from this, the decision of the scrutineers will relieve this country from the opprobrium of seeing the Governor and the Legislature of its richest and most influential province in never-ending feud. This will now cease, and on such a consummation the public must be congratulated, although the means by which it has been brought about would hardly bear much probing.

In spite of the too numerous opportunities afforded for that practice which is said to ensure pertection, electioneering in the River Plate is as yet, from an artistic point of view, in a very crude state: the machinery is so coarse and the wires are so exposed to public view, that the esthetic sense is often shocked in seeing them at work. The March elections were no exception to the rule; they were racy of the soil; but the scrutineers have clearly only done their duty in accepting them. Had the hopes of the opposition party been realized and the voting declared null and void, the sea of political troubles on which we have been tossing for two years past would possibly have been lashed to mountain height and have buried for a time those institutions the excellence of which cannot be questioned, although in practice their fundamental theory is rarely held to. It is to be hoped that Congress, when it comes to scrutinize the Presidential election, will take a leaf from the Provincial book, and decide solely in accordance with the evidence before it. Indeed, it is a foregone conclusion that it will do so.

The scene in the Provincial Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday last was, probably, the most exciting ever witnessed within its walls. The 'barra' was crowded to its utmost capacity with the 'golden youth' of Buenos Ayres, nearly all members of the Tiro Nacional and Bomberos. An aristocratic order and decorum worthy of the British House of Peers reigned amongst these select spectators: and one shabby looking party who had somehow obtained admittance, and who once or twice attempted to raise his voice, was summarily ejected. In the patios and out in the street the crowds were packed like herrings in a barrel. At 2 o'clock precisely Dr. Bernard Irigoyen, President of the Chamber of Deputies, entered the hall, but it was 3 o'clock before business began. Deputy Hector Varela being the only member of the 'Comision de Poderes' present, the President named Deputies Bermejo, Araujo, Diana, and Benigno Carril to fill it up, and these gentlemen then took their seats at the short-hand writers' table and ordered the registers to be brought in.

For two long hours the six scrutineers stuck mantully to th ir work. The hum of conversation in the 'barra' and the buzz of the noisy crowd in the streets were the only sounds. A 4 o'clock the arrival of Dr. Alem and other Deputies caused a slight stir. At 5 o'clock the scrutineers had finished their work, but the House did not resume till seven o'clock, when the tug of war began. Deputy Bermejo then rose and read the following lists as those approved by the Committee:—

For Third Section Deputies—
Dr. D. Jose M Cantilo
" " Antonio F Obligado
" " Faustino Alsina
" " Jose M Moreno
" " Eliseo Acevedo
" " Juan B Martinez.

For Fourth Section Deputies—
Dr. D. Carlos Basabilvaso
" " Juan Carballido
" " Federico Soarez
" " Manuel Sanabria (hijo)
" " Agustin Casa
" " Marcelino Davel

For Fifth Section Deputies—
Dr. D. Benigno del Carril
" " Florencio Garrigos
" " Benito Crisol
" " Oscar Liliedal
" " Adolfo Videla
" " Felipe Aristegui.

The honourable Deputy referred in eloquent terms to his conviction that by raising the moral tone of the Chamber purity of suffrage would be secured (Great Cheers) and he declared his belief that the elections were perfectly legal: the only Section the Committee had any suspicion of was the sixth, and they had not decided on that yet. In the name of the Committee he recommended to the House the approval of the elections (Cheers).

Deputy Alem then rose and in one the of finest speeches he has ever made, denounced the elections in impassioned terms, calling on the House to throw them out and thereby vindicate the right of the people to free suffrage.

Deputies Hector Varela and Cantilo spoke in succession in defence of the Committee's report, and Deputy L. V. Lopez replied to them in a vigorous and logical speech.

The House then divided 'en general,' with the result of 23 Ayes against 15 Noes. Meanwhile Deputy Enciso entered the Chamber, and when a division 'en particular' was taken, the votes were 23 Ayes to 16 Noes.

The dense crowd in the galleries then gave vent to their long pent-up feelings, and the cheering for the Governor, for Conciliation, for B. Ayres etc. was so tremendous that it must have been heard at Tandil, and probably made the Rocking-stone vibrate with electoral glee. In ten minutes the Parliament House was empty, and the immense crowd, cheering madly, rushed on to the Colon Theatre, were Governor Tejedor was attending a benfit for the purchase of powder and ball for the Patricios Volunteers. H.E. came to the door of the theatre, made a brief speech and then returned to his box. The enthusiasm of the crowd then took another direction and they went to the *Nacion* office, to interview General Mitre, who came to the hall door and addressed his visitors in his usual eloquent style. A visit to the Club Argentino, where more cheers and speeches were let off, wound up this very exciting day.

Whatever danger some people affect to see in Governor Tejedor's having a Chamber that it is feared may back him through thick and thin in the present political emergency, the new state of parties in the Provincial Parliament ought to be beneficial to the public interests. Although the Executive and the Legislature will still, doubtless, be obliged to devote much of their time to party politics, they will have to spare, for the public service, the hours formerly employed in undignified squabbling. The list of public matters requiring prompt attention is very long, City Improvements and protection for life and property in the camp being the most pressing.

THE BLESSING OF THE FLAG

PRESIDENT AVELLANEDA'S SPEECH.

Of all the many brilliant speeches delivered by President Avellaneda, none for beauty of expression surpass his discourse on the Cathedral steps last Thursday, at the blessing of the new flag for the First Cavalry Regiment of the Line. We feel much pleasure in reproducing it in English, as a sample of military literature, which at the moment is gaining such great ascendancy amongst us. Every line of this splendid military address is worthy of Julius Cæsar to his cohorts; and the graceful sketch of all the long and arduous and glorious campaigns of our cavalry, unmixed by a single allusion to subjects that breathe party ire, reveal the patriot, statesman, orator, in the person of President Avellaneda. The following is the address:—

Gentlemen,

During the War of Independence our cavalry regiments bore no distinctive numbers, and thereby we lack a tie which might constitute an actual regiment the direct heir to an heroic name, to a victory, or a glorious defeat of its predecessors. There is no dispersion of luminous rays—the sun only remains. Memory has blotted out distinction and names of the history of the regiments of cavalry: there only remains the Argentine Cavalry, with its immortal warriors.

It is San Martin galloping through the Plaza Retiro with his legendary grenadiers, with his sword by his side: the sword which emancipated half a world.

It is Lavalle drawing up his horse on the Andine rock to protect the retreat of the army at Cancha Rayada, in an attitude as firm as the granite it stood on.

It is Pringles leaping with his horse and his lance into the sea before an enemy, who admiring his valour shouted, 'Honor to the vanquished.'

It is Suarez descending in the shades of evening, slowly, the highland of Junin, that his steed born on the Argentine Pampas might quench his thirst in the unfathomed Lake of Kings, which feeds the majestic Amazon, and contemplating the rays of the setting sun that illuminated the peaks of the Andes, the milestones of the march from the Plata to Ecuador.

Junin was the most glorious day of our immortal independence. Hear me.

There is an American Fatherland. Wars, which are but civil strife, may veto it—we know it. There are in these countries, where generations collide, and dagger in hand, like unnatural brothers, dispute their inheritance. But we all feel for our American Fatherland. We feel it when the reminiscences of the past, purifying like a flame, reanimate in our veins the fraternity of our blood.

We feel it when identified with its grand, savage and virgin nature, and in contact with its soil, its atmosphere, and its climate. We understand by the sensation of our fibres, the imaginations of our minds and the feelings of our heart that America is no vain word.

We feel it when we are lost in its vast virgin forests bordering countries of a future civilization which will realize the plenitude of the human destiny without many false sacrifices: or when confirming in our mind this glorious vision, we sit at the foot of a mountain to talk to the soul of this new world which with the wind descends from the lofty Cordilleras.

Yes, there is the American Fatherland, and above all when it rose like a new day projecting its light through dark horizons. The war was long, and all were far away from the point whence they started. There stood the Chilian huaso, the Cochabamba cholo, the Peruvian casteño, the Columbian llanero, and the gaucho from the Argentine Pampas. They were all together silently watching their fires when they said to each other 'let us finish.' That the world might see they ascended the highlands of Junin, and there they fought. They fought hand to hand, breast to breast, parrying the lance with the sword, to meet in closer combat, and for hours during the fight not a shot was heard.

America may conquer other glories but will never achieve a victory which will eclipse the light of that day, when the naked arm of her sons sealed her independence. On the heights of history resound, not the roar of the cannon, as the poet said of Junin, but the roar, 'Glory to the American Cavalry.'

Soldiers of the 1st of the Line,—Unfurl your banner; under its shade you are giants—you fill America. You have the right to remonstrate with the three nations that to-day spill the noble blood of her warriors on her soil. They are your brothers in arms.

Wave your banner. It signifies to Bolivia—Suipacha and Vilca Pujio; to Chile—Chacabuco and Maipu; to Peru—Lima and Callao, and to all the banner they saw waving on a par with their native flags in Junin and Ayacucho, in the same breeze of glory. Let us present it now to those who are fighting and

request them to lay down their arms: their valour they have eloquently proved, and the tribute of honor has been paid in blood. They may honorably resort to pacific means.

Soldiers of the 1st of the Line.—Let your banner open the way for concord between three nations, and that arising from the reminiscences of a glorious past, its echo may resound from the same Plaza la Victoria where arose the first shout that initiated the independence of half America.

Now allow me to fulfil my duty as Godfather by recalling some of the glorious antecedents of this Regiment, which for the first time, perhaps, is drawn up in a public square, but for the last twenty years has brilliantly figured in our battle-fields.

The regiment, 1st of cavalry, was created when the first attempts were made to reconstruct the Republic: it has twenty years of existence; it has renewed its banner three times, and six times it has filled the losses in its ranks, to a number equal to that when it was created.

The drama of human life on the battle-field is less consistent than the sail that floats in the wind; and it is this self-denial in the face of death that makes the soldier a hero. The 1st Regiment figured in Cepeda and re-appeared later at victorious in Pavon, being the only cavalry regiment which stood firm in the battle-field. Thence it coursed through that iron campaign of the Interior, which has not yet found its historian, and is only known by a long train of blood, yet fresh, and the last rise of barbarism which jeopardised the prosperity and even the civilisation of six provinces. In these wars the Regiment sometimes was commanded by the terrible Sandes, whose body defied bullets of the enemy, and whose arm was as deadly and certain as the scythe of death.

The trumpet called the Regiment to more glorious fields: the Paraguayan war begins, and the first battle is a victory. Honor to the victors of Yatay! The Regiment decided the fate of the day, destroying the enemy's infantry. But it did not rest on its laurels, as on that glorious day, the 2nd of May, it was the first body that resisted the surprise, scattered the Paraguayan regiments and seized their banners.

Lately the Regiment came from a desert, proving by its peaceable return through the dilated Pampa that the campaign against the Indian was really at an end. The few tribes that exist between the Rio Negro and the Andes will be immediately subjected.

Colonel Campos—I entrust to you the task to reward the services of your Regiment, to enhance your military talent, and answering at the same time the tie of friendship which binds us in this act. Before four months have elapsed you shall start from this city of Buenos Ayres, gallop through the camp and the Pampa, cross the Rio Negro, and touch the foot of the Andes, without drawing your swords or having heard other noise than that from the hoofs of your horses in the midst of the vast solitudes.

This act will be historic, as it will be an eloquent proof that there is an end to our interior frontiers, the former barriers on our territory between civilization and barbarism.

Soldiers of the 1st of the Line—Here is your banner, blessed in the religion of your country; it is new and it is old; it is to-day's and it is yesterday's. To you it will be always the one that waved triumphantly at Pavon and at Yatay.

The banner of a regiment is perpetually the same, although the bulletsmay pierce it and the sun and the rain may discolor it—just as the Regiment is always the same, although its soldiers may change, rapidly filling its ranks laid bare by death. God be blessed that he has created the imperishable, that we may adhere to it, paying a tribute in our transitory lives. Hear me. The sacred impersonation of the soldier, the unity of the regiment, and the immortality of the banner are living symbols modelled on the eternity of your land.

I have mentioned your glorious deeds, and I do not ask of you to swear that you will brave all dangers in fulfilling your duty: valor and loyalty are no longer virtues which need be awakened in the hearts of our soldiers. In days of agitation and trial confidence is re-animated at the thought that the army obeys no man, has no treaties with any faction, but irrevocably belongs to the nation to defend its integrity, its Government and its laws. The sword of the loyal soldier may glitter in the sun: it is not this sword that frightens the immigrant, burdens the peaceable labourer—nor is it the military pomp that disturbs the quiet of cities.

The road to duty is sometimes dark: all may err except those who carry the power of arms, because the error that gives death is an irreparable error. Thus society has said to the soldier, 'I deliver you from the doubt—obey.' Thus obedience is his law and loyalty his honour.

Gentlemen, this banner is the banner of a Regiment, the banner of the army, and, above all, the banner of the nation; and millions and millions of free men shall bow to it as it passes to the end of centuries. Let us bow to its heroism in the past, its noble simplicity to-day and its portentous grandeur in the future.

Standard-bearer of the Regiment raise the banner high.

Let us gather under its folds and pray that it may calm excited passions, that the virtue of patriotism may bud under its shade, as in other times the laurel of the warrior: that it may lead its country through peace, through honour, through liberty and industry; that it may achieve the destiny promised by General Belgrano when he waved it victoriously on the staff.

N. AVELLANEDA.

CHILIAN PROSPERITY.

EXPORT TRADE.

The present struggle on the West Coast seems not to affect the trade and commerce of Chile, as the returns for exports show unprecedented prosperity. The war may prove a great strain on the Treasury, but the country does not suffer, affording a most original feature in the history of nations. That a country can prosper in a state of war, against two belligerents like Peru and Bolivia, is indeed characteristic, and more so as it takes place in a South American Republic, where it should be least expected. The vitality of Chile is eloquently proved in the following figures, which show the faith of a nation in a stable Government. A three months' revolution would do immensely more harm to Chile than the present West Coast war, which is lingering on these last 15 months. Argentines would do well to study these figures, which, if insignificant when compared with their own resources and returns, nevertheless betoken a prosperity which a foreign war could not stifle, but a short-lived revolution might have completely destroyed. The following figures represent the value of exports from Chile during the year of the war, 1879:—

	1878.	1879.
Barley	$751,157	$788,433
Flour	926,927	1,013,465
Wheat	1,944,470	7,109,871
	$3,622,554	$8,911,769

These figures show an extraordinary reaction in wheat, owing to the excellent crops of last year. It is a striking coincidence that the calculations made here as to the surplus in the value of the wool for the season are equivalent to the surplus of the Chilian wheat returns of the year 1879 over those of 1878. There is no doubt that this prosperous circumstance has greatly helped Chile in meeting the great disbursements of the war. The surplus over 1878 reaches the very high figure of $5,289,215, over a million sterling.

The following table of the different markets of these cereals will be found interesting:—

	1878.	1879.
Gt. Britain	$574,020	$6,978,550
Peru	2,419,508	1,046,778
Ecuador	88,547	369,151
France	—	178,432
Bolivia	412,441	171,794
The Cape	17,570	61,262
Brazil	—	47,954
Colombia	578	42,781
Uruguay	6,724	22,760
Arg. Republic	19,303	10,115
Australia	186	210
Germany	91	200
U. States	150	—
'Rancho'	23,406	41,782
	$3,622,554	$8,911,769

Thus Great Britain and Peru, in spite of the war, have been Chile's greatest markets. Great Britain imported over £1,000,000 more of cereals from Chile than in 1878, whilst the exports to Peru decreased over $1,000,000. The exports to Argentine Republic fell to one-half the former figure.

In the table are not included the exports from the northern Chilian ports to Rancho, Peru and Bolivia.

Minerals.

The increase in the exports of minerals is insignificant when compared with that of the cereals. Minerals form the bulk of Chilian exports and the chief revenue of the country, whilst in the Argentine returns they scarcely figure; there is no doubt there is as much, if not more, mineral wealth on the eastern slopes of the Cordillera as on the western sides.

The following figures comprise the minerals exported from all the ports of the Republic. The exports from Antofagasta and Mejillones, formerly semi-Bolivian, now entirely Chilian ports, are not included.

	1878	1879
Coal	633,279	565,072
Copper bars	13,026,285	14,324,002
Copper	1,435,267	1,369,759
Do and silver	478,756	759,575
Do do and gold	4,259	1,499
Copper minerals	64,598	7,573
Do and silver do	28,265	7,565
Cobalte minerals	16,366	6,010
Silver do	21,930	7,678
Do and lead do	35,220	—
Silver and gold do	—	3,821
Gold	21,000	22,856
Silver bars	1,646,935	1,513,770
Lead	53,776	160,634
Saltpetre	49,262	1,273,019
Various	830	560
Total	17,501,025	19,992,451

These figures show a balance in favor of 1879 of 2,491,396 $, the exports of copper and saltpetre having greatly increased. The saltpetre was principally exported from Valparaiso and Cañaral to Great Britain, France, Germany, and the U. States.

The markets of these minerals were—

	1878	1879
G. Britain	14,500,368	17,641,132
France	1,770,933	1,177,713
Germany	244,006	308,515
U. States	—	285,134
Bolivia	188,353	29,824
Peru	117,578	23,847
Guatemala	—	3,600
Colombia	80	1,416
Uruguay	—	1,200
Australia	228,204	—
Belgium	66,045	—
Rancho	385,021	520,040
Polynesia	432	—
Total	17,501,025	19,992,421

Chilians may be proud of these figures, as they show the industries of the inhabitants: mining and agriculture require hard work. The Peruvians, with the richest territory on the globe, perhaps, cannot boast these figures. Now that Chile possesses the saltpetre districts, a fresh impulse will be given to her export trade.

SILVER MINES.

EL GUAICO.

(By Dr. M. Alberdi).

Silver and lead, often united in the mines of the Province, are the exception in the Eastern ranges. These metals are principally met in the central and Western highlands, in the North and on the small eminences on each side of the Coro. The most numerous veins have been found in the Guaico and the Argentina. I will describe the former, which, if not the most important, is the most worked, for reasons I will explain hereafter.

The veins of the Guaico cover an area of two square leagues. A great number of veins have been worked, and the mines are numerous. The veins which are worked are those most visible, or where the metal has been found on a level with the ground; there are very many not discovered yet, as every day new ones are found. The mines are superficially worked, none of them over 50 metres vertical depth; many of them are useless, owing to the miserable manner in which they have been worked. The veins yield more as the depth of the mine increases. All the Guaico mines touch water at 60 metres depth.

The minerals are nearly identical; the wide leaf, fine grain, or steel colour, compact and without metallic shine, are the ordinary features the metals present. As the depth of the mine increases, the metal very often becomes nobler. The yield of metal is very varied. All trials to give the average returns of the minerals are fruitless, and cannot be depended upon. The average yield of the Guaico mines has been estimated at 30 and 15 marcs. Some mines have yielded a long time 80 and 90 marcs. In the Agua del Condor the richest minerals have been found yielding over 100 marcs. The Garibaldi mine, the San Meliton and the Buena Ventura have given 30 marcs; the Pilar gave 45 marcs on a level with the ground, and only nine marcs at 40 yards depth—but this is exceptional.

Years ago the metals were found on the surface of the veins, and owing to this circumstance they were worked, whilst the other veins, not presenting these symptoms, have been left, as the extraction of the metal is more difficult. The richer minerals are hidden, and can only be extracted by mining industry, conducted on a large and mechanical scale.

The Guaico mines will not build a fortune in a day or a month, but they offer very profitable investments to private capital. Many mines, now abandoned, owing to inundation, could be again worked, if the enterprize were carried out on mechanical principles.

A company has just been formed to work the Cerro de Potosi, the mines of which are five times deeper than those of the Guaico. There is not the slightest doubt that great wealth is hidden there, which can only be extracted by works on a grand scale. The greater number of the Guaico mines do not exceed 70 metres in depth, and none reach 80 metres; many of these have been abandoned when the metals have yielded the most, owing to the invasion of water, a circumstance which is very common, as in Australia and North America rivers have been pumped out of the mines by the genius of man. Therefore, I think that in the course of time all these mines will be resumed and worked in a more scientific and serious manner. The very water extracted from these abandoned mines could be turned to great account in the extraction of their minerals.

The best known mines of the Guaico are:—

Asuncion—This is the first mine that has been earnestly worked in the districts, and, nevertheless, the works are most miserable and under water. The depth is 80 metres, which is great, as the mine is nearly alongside an arroyo. The metals gave a good yield, but I would think it quite useless to resume the works.

Venus—This mine is 10 squares west of the previous one and wretchedly worked. Then follow the San Meliton, Santiago, Algarrobos, Ciento-veinte, Tronco Negro, Malagaña, Modesta, Gaditana, Corpus, Jorge, Garibaldi, Pella Americana and many other mines, many of which have been abandoned and could be profitably worked again.

Innumerable veins have been merely picked and then foolishly abandoned, because no metals were found on the very surface. Only recently many new veins have been discovered, giving a very good yield.

IMPORTANT FROM CHILE.

(Telegram to 'Republica.')

Valparaiso, 26th.

Admiral Riveros, with the Huascar, Blanco Encalada, Cochrane, Matallanes, Pilcomayo, Loa and Matias Cousiño, is blockading Callao since 10th. On that day he allowed till the 20th for the clearing of the goods from the Custom House and the foreign vessels from the port, announcing that he would bombard at noon on 20th.

The authorities proceeded to take the goods from the Custom House, but the mob attacked them and smashed all the cranes &c., and up to 12th the police were unable to put a stop to the riots.

The military commanders in Callao were so busy with the rioters that the Huascar crept into the buoy which the garrison use as a target, yet no notice was taken of her.

Even the Custom House peons joined in destroying the goods, and several were arrested.

Terrible excitement in Lima.

The *Opinion Nacional* was summarily suspended for criticising the Government, and the editor arrested.

Exchange on London is down to 16 pence, but even at that price no takers.

The coast population are flying inwards, and many families have arrived at Lima; others are flying North, to Panama, Ecuador and Columbia.

The leading merchants at Ancona, Miraflores, Magdalena and Chorillos have left for Europe, and these places are deserted.

The allies will allow Callao to be bombarded, while they concentrate at Arequipa to destroy their foes on land.

THE PALERMO RACES.

The race meeting on Sunday at the Hippodrome had everything in its favour, except the number of competing attractions for the public, such as the Cattle Show, the Tiro Nacional Review, &c. Nevertheless there was a full attendance on the heath, and the sport was good. The weather was simply delightful. In the afternoon the course became quite full-looking, as a great many visitors to the Cattle Show and Tiro Review came to see the closing events. Our special reporter sends us the following:—

1st Race—Oriolla. One round.

Guardian 2°	1
Hirondelle	2
Cruz de Guerra	3

2nd Race—Handicap. One round and a half.

Ibrahim	1
Lucifer	2

Betting, 10 to 7 on Ibrahim. Time, 1 round, 2 m.; 1½ round, 3 m. 6 s.

This race was a very hollow affair. On the fall of the flag Ibrahim went to the front—we think on sufferance, as Lucifer was pulling double; but after passing the half round it looked as if the alazan had it all his own way, as indeed it proved, as after passing the round Lucifer was seen to be in difficulties, and Ibrahim galloped home an easy winner by half-a-dozen lengths.

3rd Race—Velocidad. Half round.

Hirondelle	1
Cabito	dead heat
Pajarito	dead heat
Cruz de Guerra	3

In this race the knowing ones were all 'sold,' as the despised outsider Hirondelle, which did not carry anyone's money, took the lead at the start, was never approached, and won as he liked. Dead heat for second.

Time 1 min.

4th Race—Primera Preparatoria. Half round.

Blissful	1
Santa Rosa	2
Psyché	3
Guardian	4
Beatrice	5
Niniche	6

Betting even on Blissful; 3 to 1 against Santa Rosa, 5 to 1 against Psyche, and 10 to 1 against any other. Time 57 secs.

On the fall of the flag Santa Rosa and Blissful raced for the lead, which the latter obtained after about half the distance had been covered, drawing away and coming in an easy winner by two to three lengths; Santa Rosa second, and Psyche close up, third. Guardian a bad fourth.

5th Race—Particular. Half round.

Pehuenche	1
Rebelde	2

This was only a sham of a race, as Pehuenche took the lead and literally cantered the whole distance. Time 1m. 10s.

MONTEVIDEO.

Dear *Standard*,

It has often been said, and I know it for a fact, that foreigners who have lived and loved in the River Plate cannot vegetate at home, but invariably return to the banks of the Plate. It is far better to live in Montevideo or in Buenos Ayres than in any provincial town or secondary capital of Europe, where the uniformity and monotony of events is terrible; beyond a Garde Civique farce on an esplanade, or a miserable opera-comique on second-rate boards, with third-rate actors in the evening, there is nothing to relieve the impatient spirits acquired in this sunny climate. I, therefore, consider Montevideo the most agreeable spot in the world to live in; there is not a livelier place on this continent, and that is saying very much. The weather is simply delightful, and fresh life is imbibed in every breath of air, whilst public men are infusing fresh vigor and marrow into the decaying bones of a defunct Government. The newspaper revelations are simply tremendous, and the *Diario del Comercio* deserves a gold medal for its Pica and Great-Primer caps, in the article against the Tribunal of Justice.

There has been something essentially rotten in the State, and the revelations in the newspaper columns show to what extent corruption has set in. Talk of the scandalous lottery business, why it is a mere bagatelle in comparison to previous financial experiments between Col. Latorre and his associates. The details of the late Dr. Laprido's business are most interesting and deserve public attention, as a masterly stroke of business. The doctor died, leaving no heirs and a fortune of £200,000 sterling. This fortune should have fallen to the Treasury, but for the sudden appearance of an old woman, who declared that the doctor was her son—a natural son. Naturally the question was settled 'a l'aimable' between the old lady and Latorre, half the fortune going to the Fisco, the other half to her. Of the $f.500,000 of the Fisco, all has disappeared except the real estate, which represents $f.118,500. The balance has gone into the pockets of Latorre and his friends. Should anybody wish to know the names of the parties and the amounts given, I refer him to the *Diario del Comercio* of the 19th inst. Your colleague has hit the nail on the head, and says that this is only one of the many monetary speculations.

There are, however, some redeeming features about the business—

1st. The doctor was dead, and what became of his money mattered little.

2nd. The old woman was poor, and it was doing her a good turn.

3rd. The Fisco did not need the money.

4th. Latorre only kept one half.

5th. Gave a quarter to his friends.

6th. And the remainder to the State.

The redeeming feature above all is that he did not forget his friends. There is a French saying which runs thus, "Les petits cadeaux entretiennent l'amitie," and Latorre had the great nack of making and keeping friends.

Another important and amusing topic is the lawsuit carried on against the Government by the unfortunate bondholders, Messrs. Nocetti and Arzeno. The lawsuit has been decided against them in the First Instance. Judge Vidal's verdict is to the tune of—

It is better to trust and be deceived
And run that trust and that deceiving.

The bondholders have appealed and handed in a lengthy document. It is unfair for them to presume to get what the other bondholders could not succeed in.

These gentlemen, I think, should be satisfied with the conditions, like the remainder of the bondholders. It must be borne in mind that, had the bondholders not approved of the second arrangement these two gentlemen did not sign, the interest would have not been paid at all, and all of them would have remained in the vocative case. Now a lawsuit is being carried on which, very probably, as experience corroborates, will swamp the bonds, the interests, the amortizations and fortunes of those who sue the Government. Far better 'taci e soffri.'

Everybody here is wondering what you intend doing on your side of the Plate. Opinions here are varied; some say that you will submit to the verdict of Congress; others maintain that you won't. All friends of your republic will be very sorry to see the latter take place, as it is an irrefragable proof that you are not yet compact enough to form a nation. All political transactions are shams, and point to a political deficiency you cannot hide. Congress must be obeyed, if you wish to be a nation.

Those who push things to a head in Buenos Ayres verily have nothing to lose, but everything to gain, like crows after the battle settling on the prey. I see all the wealthy representative men of the Province on a list at the head of the first column of the *Nacional*. Those names are guarantees of order and liberty—they are no fire-eating politicians at their elbow-ends—they constitute the wealth and the prosperity of the Republic. I have remarked a significant contrast in the Buenos Ayres Press; your so-called Conciliation press has such virulent articles that the papers would be shut up in Republican France; on the other hand the Autonomista press seems to have a much more dignified tone. The foreigner who compares both would decidedly lean to the latter. There is especially one paper, which seems to be continually breathing an atmosphere of revolution, violence and hydrophobia; the editor must have tremendous stakes at issue in coaxing you to open revolution in your very streets.

Argentines here are preparing a demonstration for the arrival of the ashes of General San Martin. In Buenos Ayres, no doubt, the ceremony will be the grandest thing ever seen on this side of the Line. All your Conciliados, Mitristas, Roquistas, Liricos, &c., should fuse into one party and welcome the ashes of the General, and pay a tribute to his glory by sealing peace, effacing your present candidates, and emerge out of the struggle before the eyes of the world as a grand and united nation. Let your National army draw up in your streets and present arms; let your Tiros throw aside the Remington and parade in the Calle Florida in dress coats and white cravats. You, Argentines, in spite of all your defects, have several fine traits of character: you are brave and you are patriotic.

There is no doubt that Argentine politics influence those of the Banda Oriental. A Tiro Nacional organisation is already mooted, and, unfortunately for the country, the scheme finds supporters in the Press. The sacred rights of the people are invoked, besides some trash about liberty. Orientales are not as free as Britons, Frenchmen or Yankees, and yet such an attempt would be smothered immediately by their respective Governments. The Executive should pass a law limiting the right of carrying rifles, to the National troops of the Line. The most excited supporters of the Tiro scheme are beardless boys; no doubt, the same as on your side of the Plate.

A Pelotas telegram announces that Latorre is in Brazil. The papers send him a joyous 'God speed,' but tremble, nevertheless, lest he should come back. Your colleagues are becoming fidgety, and view with considerable suspicion how Mr. Santos is acting in the officer roll of the army. Latorre is yet a formidable bugbear, and his enemies are on the 'qui vive;' they are beginning to fear that they have gone too far. There is no doubt that the ex-Dictator stifled liberty; therein he did wrong, but, on the other hand, he saved the country, at least 'pro tem;' and did he not say that his countrymen were ungovernable? There is sarcasm in the truth.

Public attention is attracted to the Bravo scheme in Bolivia. The papers spell the name 'Brabo'—but it must be taken into consideration that Spaniards and their descendants in general are like the French, who cannot write their own language correctly. Orthography is best known in old Vaterland, where they spell their words exactly as they pronounce them. I have my own opinion about this Bravo business. I have remarked that whenever a scheme is impracticable, Congress sanctions it immediately, and surrenders the whole territory to the concessionaires.

There is some hitch in the Lapido business; nevertheless the money is gone, and Latorre is over the frontier deeply impressed,

Linquanda hanc tellus, et domus et placens uxor.

Yours,

Voltaire.

April 26th.

The week has passed without any very sensible alteration in the political world of Uruguay. Signor Varela's letters to General Caraballo and others have been published in the *Nacion*. They contain very interesting data about the way in which our revolutionary characters concoct their 'crusades' of liberty. A pack of ignorant vagabonds who do not know how to write or read, are made into a political body, who claim to come and establish constitutional rights, and chuckle at the very idea of pretending to know what that signifies. The celebrated Sr. Cervetti seems to have been one of the most conspicuous would-be liberators, and the country may be overjoyed that he and his kidney did not succeed in 'saving the country,' as they call it. Sr. Tezanos is quietly resting himself after his former labours; and the meritorious Colonel Belen has been on a visit to their Excellencies the Ministers, who no doubt felt very much edified at the earliest opportunity he took after his return from your city, to thank them for their enlightened policy in allowing all such political refugees to come to their native land, where they are no doubt badly wanted for the coming events. A pretty kettle of porridge these characters, can make it wanted.

With regard to Colonel Latorre much has been said about his whereabouts, but nobody seems to know exactly where that is. One thing though is pretty certain, and that is that he never intended leaving the country, nor does he even now, and may he be thanked for that, because he also will be wanted one of these fine days, and badly wanted too. People outside who seem to think they have a vote in the matter, want him to take care of their cattle and keep both Signor Caraballo and other patriots of his stamp, at a respectable distance from supreme power. We have been very much amused this week with the Lapido estate question; several very clever lawyers seem to have been getting their kettle boiling with the pickings, and about two-thirds of the property is gone to kingdom come. Very clever, I do declare. As for lawyers and cheap courts of justice, we can beat any body. Colonel Latorre forgot to start a special 'adoquines' workhouse for clever lawyers to learn a good trade, and not do as he did, which was to push them forward. Signor Vasquez Sagastume, the clever diplomat now in Rio, received seventy thousand dollars, lawyers Caraballo, Lorena and Gallinab about twenty-eight thousand, Sr. Jampen, the 'fiscal,' received a handsome share, and others also seem to have been favored with some of the pickings, and the Penitentiary which was to have been made with the proceeds of the sale of this estate, according to a decree of Governor Latorre during the dictatorship, will perhaps wait for another inheritance of the kind. All this shows how well things can be managed under a dictatorship if you only can keep the country in want of such, by frequent 'crusades,' and allow would-be liberators, such as Caraballo and Cervetti, to come and settle the constitutional rights of 'the people.' Fools those that cannot see through such schemes.

But we must have patience and wait for better days, forsooth! I admired Lawyer Segundo, the clever 'fiscal' for his spirited letter to the young generation of patriots of the 'Razon' where he calls the impatient politicians and tells them not to forget that the 'barbarians are still at the gates of Rome.' However, they seem to have taken the hint to a certain extent, and are tardy at publishing the political programme of the new constitutional party to go under the name of Constitutionalists and it is even surmised that the said interesting document will not see 'public light.' The Tiro Nacional, a would-be imitation of your enlightened political Porteño automaton (or autonomical) party will be a complete failure here and all this without any undue interference with the 'rights of the subject.' Sensible citizens look very coolly on the Porteño inspiration, especially as we have no particular necessity for dismembering the nation and have not got another Patagonia, where to extend our limits south (or even north). Very unfortunate indeed, and we must wait for better times to see and extend our limits north or north-west, as we are considerably short of lands.

Ralph.

THE DREDGING QUESTION AT MONTEVIDEO.

The following is the report to the Legislature on the dredging works. The Senate has thrown the affair, with its project, out, as concerning the Tribunals and not the Chambers:—

Honourable Senators,

Your Committee of Legislation and Finance, entrusted with the decision of the matter of Dredging of the Port, has the honor of submitting to your approval its opinion on the business, accompanied by some short but necessary observations.

As you know, the matter has been forwarded to the Legislature on petition of the contractors, complaining of the policy of the Executive and proposing some modifications in the primitive stipulations, which they faithfully wish to carry out.

The Honorable Chamber of Representatives, judging the question in another light than that of the Informing Committee, approved the project of law whereby the Executive is authorized to introduce new conditions in the contract for dredging the Port, conditions that do not harmonize with those of the contract of November, 1869, and the transaction proposed by the Company.

Now the question arises whether the honorable Chamber of Representatives has the right of entering into the terms of a proposed transaction by a contractor in a business or a bilateral contract, stipulated to mutual satisfaction with the Executive, with previous authorisation by law? The Committee thinks not. If the contractors of the Port Dredging have decided for an amicable arrangement, making concessions they think it is their faculty to do, they must directly apply to the Executive, as the governing power with which they celebrated the primitive contract, and the only authorized one to alter it within the terms of the law on the business, well understood to mutual satisfaction, and reporting it in time to be submitted to the approval of the H.A.G.

The Honorable Chamber of Representatives, following the logic and the consequences of this doctrine, has had to give its sanction (the shape of a law, (here is the inconvenience) and here, Honorable Senators, you see that a legislative measure enervates or rescinds an obligation or previous contract, perfectly and regularly celebrated under force of law, which has produced civil results; a contract which our Civil Code shows us how to rescind or modify, but which can never be modified, either in part or in 'toto', or rescinded by the assembly—a faculty only given our judges and our tribunals by law of the Constitution.

The Committee thinks it unnecessary to produce the paragraphs from our political Code and that of North America, to show how unconstitutional and dangerous this doctrine, followed by the Honorable Chamber of Representatives, is.

The contracts, legitimately made, form a rule to which the parties must submit as to law, and their accomplishment cannot be left to the arbitration of any of the contracting parties, (Art. 1,214 and 1,252 Cod. Civ.) even if one of these were the highest authority in the State.

Therefore the Committee thinks that the contractors should agree with the Executive as to the bases of the transaction and submit to the respective tribunals, waiting for a legislative approval.

On the other hand, should the company wish for no transaction, it must then appeal to the Tribunals of Justice.

This is the humble and convinced opinion of the Committee on the matter.

SANTA ROSA RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Sir,

An article in one of your recent issues calls attention to the decay of the once flourishing town of Salto, B.O., and indicates that prosperity is only to be regained by the completion of the railroad to Santa Rosa.

Without committing oneself to your theory that the Plate is injured by the introduction of foreign capital, it may safely be asserted that the employment of it in unremunerative enterprises is calculated to damage our credit with home investors. An attempt is being made in Europe at present to raise £250,000 for the completion of the Salto Railway to Santa Rosa, and it is worth while investigating the prospects of return which the investment offers.

The East Argentine Railway, a rival line on the opposite bank of the Uruguay, is working through to Monte Caseros, a port opposite to Santa Rosa, and an extension to the Ceibo is nearly completed, which will necessitate the prolongation of the Salto Railway from Santa Rosa to the Cuareim, if only in self-defence. Further, the East Argentine Railway has a fine steamer on the way out, specially constructed for the navigation of the Upper Uruguay, and will thus be enabled to take goods at through rates, which will defy competition from any service not similarly organised. Its distance to Monte Caseros is twelve miles less, and the gradients easier than the proposed Santa Rosa route: it has an abundant supply of fuel (Yandubay) at hand, while the Salto Company must import coal; and, above all, it has already succeeded in diverting the up-river traffic to itself. Every business-man knows the advantage of being first in the field, and there is no doubt that had the Salto Railway been completed first, the relative positions of that town and Concordia would to-day be reversed. The E.A.R. has been alternately denounced as a folly and praised as a masterly inspiration: experience so far goes to justify the wisdom of its projectors.

The proper way to utilise the completed section of the Salto line to Jacuy would be an extension to the frontier towns of Santa Ana, Libramento etc. etc., thus tapping a very important portion of the Brazilian traffic, and developing one of the richest districts of the Banda Oriental. This route, combined with inter-carriage from Montevideo, would shut out all competition on the part of the projected prolongation to the frontier towns of the Central Uruguay line, putting aside the fact that experienced engineers have expressed grave doubts as to the practicability of this latter scheme. The extension from Jacuy is, on the other hand, reported to present very slight engineering difficulties. In the interests of those who have already invested in the Salto line, or who may be induced to subscribe for the Santa Rosa completion, it is to be hoped that the desirability of abandoning the original route in favour of the divergence proposed will be carefully deliberated.

Boone.

MISCELLANEOUS

It is now known that the mission of Mr. Milner to Paraguay, as Special Agent of the London Bondholders, has finally fallen through, owing to his not having plenary powers, and President Barreiro refusing to make any 'ad referendum' arrangement. Mr. Milner telegraphed for full powers, but the Bondholders refused, and he will now return at once to England. If the Bondholders really mean business, they must send a plenipotentiary. 'Ad referendum' arrangements are peculiarly hazardous in these parts of the world.

The *Tribuna* thus defines the state of parties in the National Chamber of Deputies, so all who run can easily read the result of the Presidential elections.

52 Independents
5 Doubtfuls
32 Tejedoristas.

The Rivadavia Centenary fete promises to be the grandest ever seen in this city. Independent of the efforts made in private circles, the Provincial Chambers have voted 200,000$ m|c. to honour the memory of the great Argentine. The Civic Procession will be the great feature of the fete.

Drs. Plaza and Zorilla, Ministers of Finance and Interior, returned yesterday from their railway inauguration trips. Several Congressmen came down with them.

The news from the West Coast shows that the war is approaching a finish. The people are flying from the environs of Callao to Lima, and desperate workmen's riots have occurred in Callao: many killed and wounded. The Chilian Admiral postponed the bombardment for a few days. In Lima the panic is terrible, and the Dictator has put a fixed price on provisions.

The latest news from Asuncion is of a triangular row between the Senators, the Deputies and the Executive, as to which has the right to lay on like Macduff himself in the matter of Custom House taxes. It is seldom that South American 'powers that be' make any fuss about laying on taxes, it is taking them off (a thing quite unprecedented) that causes a 'fite.'

The political news yesterday was important. It is said that General Roca has telegraphed to Don Enrique Moreno that the time has now arrived for a 'transaccion,' and that he is disposed to agree to one. Grand news, if confirmed.

The news from Cordova is that they have got up a Tiro Nacional of a 1,000 men there. In spite of all this playing at soldiers, we do not expect to see a shot fired in anger over the vexed Presidential question. Example, good or bad, is contagious; and we also note that the young gentlemen of Montevideo, as business is very dull there just now, are about to start a Tiro Nacional. Far better for them to club together, go out to the camp, and start a 'Dairy Nacional.' In their old age they will not be sorry if they take our advice.

The meeting of the German Literary Society took place at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening at the German Chapel. Present—Mr. William Paats, the Dutch Consul-General; Mr de Barry, the Austrian Consul General; Mr. Luis Maas, Mr. Henry Zwingen, Mr. M Weill and many other German residents. Consul Diehl and Dr. Lopez excused their non-attendance. Rev. Mr. Schede took the chair. The statutes were, with a few modifications, approved; and the result of the election of officers was the following:—

Rev. Mr. Schede, President.
Consul Paats, Vice-President.
Consul de Barry, Treasurer.
Mr. Henry Swingen, Hon. Sec.
Mr. Henry Ristenpart, Hon. Sec.,

and Messrs. Lederer and Giessen, all gentlemen highly esteemed in the German community. The names of Consuls Paats and De Barry and Mr. Zwingen ensure that the success of the Society will be most brilliant.

The autumn race meeting at Canus is announced for the 6th May, and sporting men say it bids fair to be a good one.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

April 24th, 1880

The gold market, spite of every political excitement, rules weak; all the boats published in the papers about a new emission or loan to the Provincial Government fails to put even 5 cents on the patacon, and many expect that the Provincial Minister of Hacienda will officially contradict the statements in the papers. As a convincing proof of this, the King was quite undecided to-day as to what was the actual value of gold, since it was 12.25 before a single cash operation had been effected. But after the first price of 30.65 was noted, transactions followed rapidly at the same figure until just before closing hour when three alternate sales at 30.60, made this the last official quotation.

Cédulas were without much animation, opening at 85¾, touching 85⅝, and returning to 85¾. Little done.

In National Bank Shares the opening sale of 600 for the end of month at 58½ by a leading native broker rather startled the market, since they were thought to have been cheap y sold. Immediately hardening to 58⅞ they eventually closed at 58⅞ offered. Nothing was done for cash in this security.

Treasury Bills were steady at the uniform price of 81.

The attention of shareholders of the London Platino Brazilian Telegraph Co. in this market is called to the notice of the agent, Mr Guimaraens, which will be found in another column, and holders of the old shares are requested to call and exchange them for the new ones, as only on the new En glish shares is the dividend paid. These shares are now becoming good property, and would be worth much more if the West. Braz. Co was more prosperous.

The clearing of the splendid Chargeurs Reunis steamer Portenio was the business of the day. Mr Christophersen's office was crowded; she leaves a full ship both as to cargo and passengers, which is saying a good deal for the agent with cargo so scarce as at present.

Mr Bemberg, head of the German firm Bemberg Heimendahl and Co. took leave of his many friends on 'Change to-day, he sails on Monday in the French packet for Europe. Mr Wm Mooney, estanciero Pergamino, also leaves to-day in steamer Portenio on a short trip to Europe. Mr Wesley, of Gualeguaychu, was welcomed on 'Change.

Exchange is very stagnant. No Bank takers and very few private ones. We hear of about £3,000 good paper passed at 49⅛, and also numerous lesser amounts, 49¼, for the Senegal, whose sailing is postponed till to-day. In paper rates we quote 49 Bank and 49⅛ Commercial.

Mr Albert Hirzel has chartered the Portuguese barkantine Tito and the Brazilian brig Kauro to load quebracho at the Colonia Ocampo for Buenos Aires with option to proceed to Europe at reserved rates. Brokers Boniver Levy & Co. This makes about 15 vessels chartered in two months to load timber at the Ocampo Colony.

The present weak aspect of gold cannot be attributed to any effect of the Provincial Bank's sale of 40 pence, since this with gold at 30.65 only gives an equivalent of 49.04, which is merely on a par with the drawing rates of all the private banks. It can only be attributed therefore, to a latent belief, both in the commercial body and the general public, of a satisfactory political arrangement being eventually arrived at.

Mr Pearson, of the firm of S B Hale & Co. Mr Carlisle, of R & J Carlisle & Co. and Mr Hector Mackenzie, who has been travelling over Europe for the last 10 years, are all expected back in the R.M.S. Elbe to-night or to-morrow.

The judicial sale of the stock on the estancia of the late Mr Cormack is another surprise for the market, owing to the high prices realised viz—

Cattle 402, all corts	
Sheep 46 to 51 m/c	
Horses 350	
Mares 85	
Rodomones 250	

The valuation of the sheep was only 24 doll. Such facts speak for themselves.

Owing to pressure on our columns we are obliged to hold over until to-morrow our third chapter on the Exhibition, which refers to the splendid live stock which we saw there. The mestizo cows from Mr Church's estancia Las Barrancas, attracted the greatest attention; we for our part confess to a surprise that such fine animals could be found in any cattle show outside of England. We noticed a Hereford bull one year old, called Carlos VII, exhibited by Mr John Hill, of Felhampton Court, Shropshire, a magnificent animal, and we believe that with the others it will be sold by Baltar & Quesada, but all the animals exhibited deserved special note, which we reserves for our next chapters on the Exhibition.

The *Comercio del Plata* publishes a most interesting correspondence from Cordoba, which possesses many items of importance for this market. The failure of Beltram Joria & Co. has shaken Cordoba and is the talk of the Interior; several houses in Montevideo and B. Aires are heavy losers. The pasivo is put down at half a million frs. Respecting the firm of Jorge Herm, it is believed that a satisfactory arrangement with the creditors will be made. Business in Cordoba and the other provinces is very dull, and the political excitement is considered to be the cause of the prostration, only five or six thousand patacons in gold have been sold during the fortnight at 22 Bols. the ounce, and silver at 21 and 7½ reals. Expo ts show a great falling off, as the acopiadores are afraid to come near the towns with the r cart, as the mobilization of troops is every moment expected, and estancieros in the Provinces sell nothing from their estancias for the moment. Condors are in demand at 22 frs. Sovereigns and Napoleons at 4 per cent premium. Bills on B. Aires at ten days sight at 21.7 reals. discount; the very best pagares with endorsements 12 per cent per annum. Fondos Publicos Cordobeses 47. In Tucuman gold is 172. Bolivians 123, paper money 138. Discounts 1½ per mes. The following sales of metals are reported—

8,000 Marks, silver in bars $11 and 1 real from Rioja
3,500 do Cordobes 11 and 2 do per Mark
6,000 Marks plata pina from Bolivia at 10.50.

And the following have been forwarded for export in Lamport and Holt steamer—

2,000 marks, plata, in bars.
16,000 do pina
60 quintals lead in bars
25 do in copper in ejes

All the wool in Cordoba has gone up 4 reals the arr. and nearly everyth ng in the barracas has been bought up by parties in B. Aires—

16,000 arr. Cordoba wool 33½ rls
18,000 do do 34 do, many buyers
8,500 dry Cordoba hides, summer, 50 do
10,000 do winter 55 do
2,500 horse hides 7 Bolivians rls. articled down.
11,000 arr. horse hair 43 rls
Tucuman sugar prima 28 rls
Do segunda, 26 do
Do tercero, 23 do
Aguardiente 30 grados 130 Bol.
Zucias Tucumanas 7¼ do
Do Saltenas 7¼ do
Ajo de Catamarca 22 rls.
Arros 18 do
San Juan raisins 12 do
Do figs 10 do
50 cargo de vino seco, 25 dols. per cargo, bought for account of a house in B. Aires, the moment the wine arrived in Cordoba.
Vino blanco de Mendoza y San Juan 25 dls.
Blanco seco 20 do.
Do mosado 22 do.

The San Luis paper, *El Oasis*, corrects our statement respecting the value of the public lands in that province; the Government does not give these lands free, but charges 1,800 pesos fuertes per league without water; furthermore that the population of San Luis instead of 3,700 is 7,000, and it appears that there is an abundance of hacienda in the province, which exports fat cattle to the adjoining provinces.

April 26th, 1880

The gold market opened briskly at 30.70 all along the line, at the closing quotation on Saturday night, and operations were effected quickly and easily. About one o'clock prices momentarily dropped to 30.66, but immediately recovered themselves, and the bell rang on a stiff market of 30.70 for all dates, including May, June and July.

Cédulas entirely without animation. Only one sale of $15,000 for the end of the month at 85½.

Also a single operation in Roads and Bridges at 79½, showing a further firmness in this now favorite stock.

National Bank Shares only dealt in for the end of the month, opening at 58½, touching 58⅝ and receding to 58⅜.

Just before the bell rang, much amusement was caused by the unsuccessful attempt of a well-known French broker to vault over the new barrier. The consequences might have been serious, for the aspirant fell directly on his head; but the entire loss of a two hundred dollar Sommer's 'chapeau,' and a few bruises under the ear were the extent of the misfortune.

The great feature in the Bolsa to-day was the handsome new outer ring, intended to divide the brokers, who alone have the right to approach the inner and official ring, from their clients outside. This is a reform which was greatly needed and will be much appreciated. This innovation caused several pungent and facetious remarks with regard to the 'Patria Chica' and the 'Patria Grande', and the well known distinction between the 'Sheep' and the 'Goats'. This is the same system as prevails on the Paris Bourse.

The fearful gas explosion in the handsome house of Mr Cobo, in Calle Florida, which occurred on Saturday night, caused much comment on 'Change, and the opinion was very freely expressed that some competent Municipal officer should be appointed to supervise the condition of gas meters and pipping. Though similar accidents are unfrequent, they are always disastrous in their consequences when they do occur. It is said that the whole edifice, a recently built, altos, mansion, will be pulled down, and reconstructed from the foundations.

The European cable seems to be working splendidly, we heard on 'Change of messages arriving from England, in 1½ hour, which means that the message beat the sun in speed by 2 and a half hours.

The advices from Montevideo this morning report a species of political scare there on Saturday owing to a rumour that Colonel Latorre had suddenly returned and was at his quinta, but it proved a bola: the ex-President is at Cerro Largo and is not going either to Brazil or Europe. Business continues rather dull down there, except in Catalan wines, in which there is some stir, and holders look for a sharp rise. 2,000 dry hides were sold for the United States at reserved price.

Judge Albarracin, of the Federal Court, has recently given a decision which establishes jurisprudence on the subject of cheques. The defendant, the Central Argentine Railway Co., sought to bar all further claim of a shareholder who had received payment of dividends in currency by asserting among other counts, that the plaintiff had accepted a cheque in currency September 1875 for his dividends and thus that the transaction was closed. The judgment laid down the rule that a cheque is but a continuity of guarantee given by the debtor to the creditor, and in nothing alters the original character of the obligation; the defendants further alleged that they had paid gold to the London and River Plate Bank, and if the plaintiff or shareholder had applied in time (which was before 'curso forzoso') no claim would lay, so that the plaintiff by neg igence had forfeited all right to demur. The Judge held that since no time was specified in the advertisement for payment of dividends, it was optional on the shareholder to collect at pleasure—judgment with costs, interests and costs against the defendant.

A friend in Dolores informs us that the Southern Railway extension works to Ayacucho, under Mr Hume's able direction, are being pushed rapidly forward. The weather there for the last ten days has been excruciatingly cold, but the works go ahead and will be finished well in time for next produce season. The town of Ayacucho shows a great stir in the building line, under the stimulus of the railway extension.

April 27th, 1880.

To-day the opening of the gold market offered a marked contrast to yesterday, for the utmost apathy prevailed until half past 12, when the first sales for cash and the end of the month were effected at 30.65 and 30.70 respectively. The day's business was meagre in the extreme, and the only animation noticeable was in Cédulas, which hardened considerably for the end of the month and for May, for which dates large amounts were done at from 85¾ to 86, closing at 86 sellers for end of the month, and 85¾ buyers for May.

National Bank Shares stiffened slightly from yesterday's prices, and were freely dealt in at 58¾ and 58⅝ for end of month; cash 58¾.

Exchange continues dull. Drawers hold out for 49¼ whilst takers refuse less than 49⅜. On Montevideo there is increased movement. The recent sudden and pronounced rise in the premium on Montevidean exchange demonstrates a preponderating indebtedness of this market to that of the sister city. This is apparently attributable to an active business in up-river produce, the bulk of which has to be paid in Montevideo. Though, superficially, it would appear cheaper to buy 'good gold', (as sovereigns &c.), and to ship them direct to the saladeros, the premium on the up-river drafts on Montevideo more than equalises the extreme high rate ruling here. To-day bills on Montevideo are excessively scarce, and there are many takers at 1½ o/o premium. A further rise in the rate is anticipated.

In politics there were no new 'canards.' The election of Mr Quintana to the presidency of the Chamber of National Deputies, and his subsequent nomination of

1 Representative from San Juan
1 do " Salta
1 do " Corrientes
2 do " Buenos Aires

has given great satisfaction, and the reflex of this fact is found in the stability of our gold market.

It is worthy of notice that at the meeting of National Deputies yesterday, there were 82 members present, out of a possible 86. This is the first instance of 'unanimity' in attendance on the part of these gentlemen. When it is remembered that Buenos Aires represents almost half of the population of the Republic, two thirds of its revenue, is the pillar of its credit in foreign countries, the seat of the National authorities, the centre of commerce, and boasts of an intellectual and independent press, it is hardly surprising that the delegates from the Interior Provinces and Littoral take their places with a defined desire to come to some amicable compromise with their political opponents. Everything points to the ultimate success of mutual conciliatory efforts.

Per Messrs Parry's schooner Adolfo, which has just arrived with first cargo of new wheat, we have advices from Chiquiri to 12th April. It seems the Custom House officials recently established there are carrying on their mighty calling with a very high hand. In addition to the abrupt notice, and the consequent fines imposed on everybody who could by any contortions be screwed into the mesh, it appears they lately seized a number of sealskins deposited in a building. How this could be done without some judiciary proceedings is a mystery to be solved only by the arbitrary power they have taken on themselves, and the fact that the colony has not its due autonomy and is without a strong direct Appealing Department of State. Mr Dillon is so absorbed with the more immediate concerns of his department that he cannot be expected to champion all the wrongs inflicted on his part go. The Municipality, under the guidance of its President, Mr Lopez, has tried reason with the officials, but in vain. Cannot Mr Sarmiento do something in such a matter? Last session of Congress he had a commission named to form some territorial laws. Lately a batch of 12 unmarried men left the Chuput because the commission for distributing the land grants refused to allot them lands. Another ten are preparing to leave during the ensuing month, for the same reason. Surely it is a great mistake to allow such an important element to leave a remote colony for merely a caprice of pettifogging. The animation and stir caused by the good crop and high prices of wheat is very marked. The grain is plump and heavy, giving 9 arr. 18 lts to the fanega on an average. The yield in some cases has been as much as 14 fanegas to the acre, and from 60 lbs. seed. The three steam threshers are in full work, and a continual troop of carts and waggons transporting the wheat for shipment. The Adolfo has brought up a parcel of some 90 fanegas barley, with a view of experimenting if the climate will grow good malting barley. A great desideratum for our grass lands. A colonist of the name of John Heywak has been missing for some days, and it was feared he had been drowned. Cacique Toyel was down trading when the Adolfo left.

It was announced on 'Change to-day that Dr Plaza, National Minister of Finance, will resign to-morrow and take his seat in Congress. This news, though expected, caused notice on 'Change, and will cause still greater notice in London, where Dr. Plaza is known as the financier who pulled this country through its worst troubles, and saved its honour, when but too many people deemed the task impossible. The commercial body express much regret at Dr. Plaza's retirement from office.

April 28th, 1880.

A remarkably dull market ushered in the precious metal at 30.65 for cash, end of month, and May. The day's operations were few and of small amount; the general aspect was even more apathetic than yesterday's. This is owing to the recent political rumours that Quintana will prove eventually to be the 'dark horse' for the presidential race. Both 'Alzistas and Bajistas' are left in an unenviable quandary of uncertainty, for the least exercise of prudence and forbearance on the part of each opposing political faction would inevitably secure the national and stable solution of the presidential puzzle. Meantime the country 'perse' could hardly be in a more prosperous condition, and the Paper Dollar by its own weight (though apparently a paradox) is gradually, but securely, outweighing the Gold Patacon.

Towards the close of official hours the market somewhat stiffened, and operations were effected with difficulty at 30.70 at all dates.

Cédulas still showed little animation, but evinced a weaker tendency. Opening for cash at 86, they promptly fell to 85⅞, and closed steady at 85¾. For the end of the month prices were well sustained, improving from 85¾ to 86 at close. In a Judicial purchase, aforetime $15,600 of this stock were bought cash at 86¾

Treasury Bonds were done at 80, showing a slight decline.

Exchange still rules steady at yesterday's quotations. Owing to the sailing of the favorite Italian packet, the Christopher Colomb, we have no transactions to record for today, with the exception of a few small bank bills taken for the supplementary mail via Montevideo at 49⅛d. Nevertheless there is a manifest tendency to hardness, and fair amounts were passed yesterday and the day before for the Horrox, leaving on the 1st prox. at 49⅜d. France on Paris 5.22, on Antwerp 5.23. Montevidean exchange continues to stiffen. Operations have been effected at 1¼ per cent and it is in great demand.

Nat. Government Proveduria Bills, with more or less 120 days to run, were freely discounted to-day at 12 o/o per annum

The reports from the West camps are somewhat unfavorable. The continuation of the drought causes great alarm, and a friend who returned yesterday from Mercedes, speaks in doleful terms of the bare camp there, and in his "environs". Clouds of dust, and parched up pasture are at present the striking features of the locality. Many estancieros in the neighbourhood of Capilla del Señor, Carmen de Areco, and San Antonio are finding it necessary to move their flocks. In the district of Giles the "seca" is also severely felt, and the sheep are being moved outside. As the lambing is not yet quite over, the inconvenience is vastly augmented, and in addition we are informed that there is a scarcity of peons, and that anyone seeking employment in this parish will readily find remunerative work.

It is pleasant to note that Burke's Guinness Stout, so well and favorably known in our European and Colonial markets, and which some years ago held the first place in this, has again been introduced, and is rapidly and deservedly regaining its old position. A sale of 300 cases at reserved rates reported.

The mooted removal of the terminus of the Western Railway from Plaza Parque to the Plaza Once de Setiembre appears to have been finally abandoned by the Board of Directors, who have just obtained from the Municipality permission to lay down another line of rails in the Plaza Parque. To effect this the inner railing along the line will be removed back to the centre of the Plaza. The Directors assert that the safety of the traffic and not finance the risk of accident to the public. As for any relief to the traffic, it will be of the smallest. In fact the Plaza Parque is no place for the terminus of a great trunk railway, and it must be removed somewhere before long. The system of adding a few 'galpones' and additional rails to meet the ever increasing traffic on this line of railway is a penny wise and pound foolish policy which must eventually break down, and will entail in the end a far greater outlay than if the matter were vigorously grasped at once, and a plan decided on for erecting a goods and passenger terminus equal to not only the present but future wants of a railway which serves the richest districts of the province.

The National Minister of Finance has made another contract for surveying the Rio Negro territory. Next week Mr Benjamin Dominguez will leave for the South, to survey 400 square leagues on the frontier. The National Government is about to allot lands for military colonies on the Rio Negro. The military will not be the only colonists; many private families, we believe, have already begun farming down there.

The Exhibition Commissioners have obtained from the Rural Society the use of their ground at Palermo, to exhibit live stock and machinery, as the Plazas Mayo and Victoria are found to be too small. This bears out the objections stated to the locale when the Exhibition was first mooted. If the *European Mail* is to be believed, the enthusiasm which it was started existed in Europe about this Exhibition is much less ardent than supposed here. It is a great mistake not to have the Exhibition properly advertized in England.

There is more anxiety than usual to see the Provincial Finance Minister's statement this year, owing to the general belief that the elections are and arming during the last 12 months must have cost a very heavy sum. The Chambers will open on Saturday, and some of the papers say that Governor Tejedor's Message will be an agreeable surprise to the whole Republic! Minister Balbin's financial statement is expected at the end of next week.

We have the following from Montevideo—"Business is dull just now in all its branches in town; nevertheless, I hear that the Custom House revenue this month is going to be large, but, for all that, payments are backward, and many of the employees and pensioners have not been paid for months. Some fresh curtailments in the Budget seem to be in contemplation, but I am not very certain about it, as the Chambers have sanctioned last year's Budget for this year. The weather has been bitterly cold for a week past, and farmers expect a severe winter. The year has been a splendid one in agricultural productions. Such a potatoe crop has never been seen in this country before; the sweet potatoes are marvellous, and I see that some weigh half an arrobe. Six and a half dollars gold is the price for wheat. The estancieros outside are paying off all old outstandings, a sure sign of plenty amongst them, and if the coming year pass over in peace, I expect to see wonderful things. The prices paid to-day at the outside Plazas for cereals are—

Wheat 1st class aver. 107 kil. fan. 6$40
Do 2nd do 6$00
Do 3rd do and inf. do 5$60
Ind. Corn old, shelled, fan. 2$80
Do new do 2$10

April 29th, 1880.

In accordance with last night's closing prices, the Gold Ring opened strong to-day at 30.70 for cash and for the end of the month. The market quickly stiffened to 30.75 for both the above dates, as also May and June, and the bulk of the day's transactions was effected at these quotations. For a short time prices for May hardened to 30.80, but subsequently fell again to 30.75. The market closed steady and strong at 30.70 buyers for all dates.

In National Bank Stock, 1,100 shares changed hands for to-morrow at 58⅝-58¾ and 58¾ last price. For May prices ruled firmer.

Treasury bills evinced a still further weakness; $12,000 for cash and $5,000 for to-morrow being done at 79½

Cédulas Hipotecarias again attracted more attention, and commanded better prices. Opening with cash sales for $8,000 at 86 and improving to 86¼ for $12,000. For to-morrow $5,000 done at 86, and $10,000 for June at same price.

Exchange for the Horrox is somewhat scarce and some leading exporting German houses have reduced their rate to 49⅜. Nevertheless first class paper is easily obtainable at 49¼, and takers hold back for 49⅜. France are quoted at 5.20 and 5.21 on Paris and Antwerp respectively, but very little doing as yet. The private banks are drawing at 49.

In Payasandu the Valiant is about to commence loading with hides. The Woizhava with tallow from Guaviyu, and the Alcertha with hides from Santa Maria's, have finished receiving their cargoes. The Cosmos on her last trip down the Uruguay, ran aground below Guaviyu, and some of the passengers betook themselves to a passing lighter, which conveyed them to Villa Colon, where by boat they reached Payasandu at 2 o'clock at night.

The National War steamer Pavon was sold yesterday by auction at the Tigre. The competition was animated, and this venerable relic, entrusted with the reminiscences of historic periods, was knocked down at $f.4,800 legal currency. "Sic transit etc."

Mr Carroll, managing partner of the firm of Bates Stokes & Co., was welcomed on 'Change to-day on his return from Montevideo; he reports things somewhat dull down there.

The following data concerning the cattle farms this season will prove interesting. The total slaughterings in the saladeros in this Province, Montevideo, Rivers and Rio Grande to date are as follows:—

Buenos Aires	206,500 head.
Montevideo	138,000
Rio Grande to 23rd	214,000
Rivers	540,000
Total	1,098,500 head.

The estancieros of the Plata are buying up quickly all the imported prize animals, and in a few years we may expect a still more varied show of fine animals at the Rural Exhibition. Mr Downes has sold 6 of his finest animals lately introduced into the country, viz. 2 cows 3 heifers and 1 bull calf for the round sum of 90,000 m/c, perhaps the largest sale to one person in the season. The purchaser is Mr. S S E Rogers, who will transport them to his fine chacra Victoria in Catamarca, Santa Fe. The animals are of the finest breeds in England; Bates and Booth. The introduction and ready purchase of such animals is a sign of the times, and a most eloquent proof of progress in live stock.

The commercial advices from Montevideo this morning report that market unchanged and very dull. Yesterday there was a sharp fall of over 20 percent in the premium on gold, 5,000 pats. changing hands at 337; this improved quotation for paper money was caused by the general belief that the Government would accept the proposals recently made by the holders of the 'nationalized' notes. Imports are stagnant, except wines, which continue in brisk demand. In exports two small sales of feathers were the only transactions. The Equiteur landed 1,512 boxes less of wine.

The news to-day from the Southern camps is as bad, or worse, than that received yesterday from the Western districts. A dreadful drought prevails, and cattle are being hurried to the outside camps from all directions. The sheep as yet have not suffered so much, but unless rain come very shortly, most disastrous results for estancieros must follow.

The experiment about to be tried by the well known firm of Silveira & Co. with guano from Patagonia is of much importance and may eventually lead to Patagonian guano becoming the vast source of wealth which Dr. Alberdi dreams of. The enterprising firm in question have obtained permission to take a thousand ton of guano from the islands in the South, and by mixing certain animal refuse with it, and so restoring the properties which the rain takes from it, expect a manure which will fully equal, if not surpass, the famed Peruvian guano which the farmers of Europe have so long sworn by. It is to be hoped that this very important experiment will meet with the fullest success.

There was much talk on 'Change to-day respecting the Exhibition, as a rumour has got wind that it is in contemplation to postpone it till next year. It would be expedient for the Committee to clear this matter up as speedily as possible. Many people believe that, as the time now remaining is so short (only four months) it will be impossible to have the Exhibition building erected and all the arrangements to ensure success properly made by the month of September, the date named for the Exhibition. The recent advices from London respecting the dissatisfaction there at the great difficulty in obtaining any information about the Exhibition, plainly show that the Commissioners have not attached sufficient importance to the necessity of having the First Argentine International Fair properly advertised in the European papers, and ample time allowed to foreign exhibitors to prepare for it. It is quite clear that intending English exhibitors have been left quite in the dark up to the present, and we suppose the French, Germans and Italians are in the same box. If so, there can be no two opinions as to the advisability of postponing the Exhibition till next year. A postponement can do no harm, but will give time to ensure complete success; on the other hand, a failure would have the worst effect in Europe, and it is much to be feared that an attempt to hurry the thing through in four bare months would end in conspicuous failure.

Amidst the excited feelings and hot discussions of the diverse political partizans of the day, it is refreshing and comforting to watch two certain indices of the country's progress, to wit the price of gold, and the value of National securities. In this time last year the gold patacon was worth 32.40, to-day only 30.65, indicating an improvement of 7 o/o in the value of the paper money patacon. National Bonds twelve months ago were sold at 58½, to-day they are sought for at 81. Up to date the receipts for this month of the Nat. Custom House have exceeded a million of pesos fuertes. The progressive and enlightened Estanciero is paying 20,000 m/c a piece for rams, and 3,000 m/c a piece for ewes of superior strains, with which to refine his flocks. Our cereals and our animal products maintain remunerative values in the foreign markets: and the general state of the Republic undoubtedly is prosperous. And this improvement in our paper money, and augmented credit in our National Stocks, is occurring in the very face of a presidential contest, which has created perhaps more interest excitement and party-feeling than any previous one. It is true that (though seemingly an anachronism) the Ides of March, the critical moment, is not yet passed. But it is equally certain that the general public has an unswerving faith that the wisdom, temperance forbearance, and patriotic self-sacrifice of the antagonistic leading spirits of the Nation will obviate intestine commotions, and grant to their joint heritage a peaceful, and, as a natural sequence, a prosperous future.

April 30th, 1880

The official liquidation for the end of the month showed a total of close on to $16,000,000 gold, and old times appeared to have returned to-day on the Bolsa. Gold made a rocket-like upward rush of 20 cents, while Cédulas were done for cash at 87½, and for end of May at 86, at the same moment.

Opening hard at 30.80, gold moved rapidly up to 30.90, when a slight reaction occurred and large sums were passed at 30.85. The market closed firm at 30.90 buyers.

Cédulas stiffened considerably as they proved to have been oversold for this date.

National Bank Shares were dealt in during official hours at, or near, 58½ per cent, but looked weak.

Many rumours were afloat to account for the sudden rise in gold; among others, that the National Government were likely to receive twenty millions of paper dollars from the Provincial Bank, to be appropriated to the purchase of armaments. According to general report the National Government have more than enough warlike elements, and the *Patria Argentina* asserts that what they really require is men. In any case to-day's rise is thought by sensible and forseeing men to be mainly, if not entirely, attributable to the temporary squeeze frequently associated with the close of a month's operations.

In exchange almost nothing is doing. The Horrox leaves to-morrow, but her business has been effected in anticipation. Rates are quoted the same as yesterday. If gold maintain its present price, the Provincial Bank exchange will be much sought for, since it draws at an equivalent of 49 7/16, taking the gold patacons as costing 30.90.

Messrs Sansinena & Sons have favored us with their valuable bi-monthly review, from which we condense the following interesting data:—From the commencement of the killing season to date about 205,600 head have been slaughtered against 280,000 in the season 1878 to 1877, and against 259,000 head in the previous years. The River Plate and Rio Grande have killed in—

1877	1878	1879	1880
847,800	1,288,000	1,111,000	1,098,500

In salt matadero hides from this Province ten thousand have changed hands at reserved prices; leaving no stock on hand.

It was announced on 'Change to-day, that Congress will not open until Monday or Tuesday, Governor Tejedor's opening address to the Provincial Chambers is looked forward to with intense interest. It is thought by many that it will give the keynote to the future political evolutions.

The Minister of the Interior has officially advised steamer agents and railway and diligence managers that no account or claim whatever for carrying passengers for Government account will be paid unless the written order of the Minister for such service be produced when claiming payment.

In reference to the Buenos Aires Exhibition and the persistent rumours for the past week to the effect that it can not be ready in time and will be postponed, we are authorised to state that the Commissioners have no intention whatever of postponing it; that the contracts for the building have already been signed; that the woodwork is already being prepared in the workshops in Plaza Mayo, and that the erection of the building will be commenced as soon after the May Fetes as possible. As regards the astonishment expressed in the London Press at sheepdogs being refused as exhibits in the greatest sheepcountry in the world, the Commissioners only intend to accept machinery.

It was said on 'Change to-day that there is some probability of Dr Cortines succeeding Dr Plaza as National Minister of Finance. Dr Cortines has held the post before, provisionally, and is highly thought of as a careful and painstaking official.

The General Post Office has made a contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for carrying the Argentine mails once a fortnight to Liverpool and Valparaiso; the extreme limit of time allowed being 38 days to the former port and 20 to the latter.

It was announced to-day that the Government of Corrientes has finally arranged the expropriation of the lands necessary for the extension of the East Argentine Railway and that the works will be at once commenced. The low price of the shares of this line and its capital prospects are attracting attention in the London papers, which publish letters enquiring why such a promising property is selling so low.

The land movement is now extending to the Gran Chaco. Messrs E. J. Junio are in treaty with the National Government to purchase four square leagues of prime land on the Rio Bermejo, at 2,000 pats per league, which they intend to fence and stock with cattle; they engage to settle 20 families on the land within 9 months, and to have 500 head of cattle grazing within one year. Cattle are now the favourite stock all over the country. Nothing pays better.

Notwithstanding the exalted tone of many of the members of the local press, an advance of only ten cents can be recorded in the gold market. The papers teem with bellicose reports; time advances, and the political horizon is apparently more gloomy than ever; the immediate future is full of uncertainty, and yet all this has not disturbed the average price of gold a tenth part as much as a single disquieting telegram would have done last year. It must also be remembered that the flimsiness now witnessed in gold may be naturally accounted for by the customary squeeze at the end of a month, and it is worthy of notice that prices for future dates are, if anything, weaker than for cash. The general belief that the country will eventually emerge from the present presidential dilemma without incurring the horrors of civil war, though severely tested, is not demolished. The answer to the Presidential question, though long deferred, will, when given, be less ambiguous than that of the Delphic Oracle. The Argentine nation has too much sense to fly to arms, whenever individual convictions are thwarted.

May 1st, 1880.

The new month opened on quite a crisp market. Numerous versions of the probable tone of Governor Tejedor's message to the Provincial Chambers; the reflux, or after-effect, of the important settlements of yesterday, and a thousand and one individual opinions with respect to the ultimate result of the presidential enigma created a feverish degree of uncertainty in some and a stubborn dogmatism in others. Before hours bets were being freely offered by sporting brokers to give Roca and Tejedor, and remain with the field for the future President. A well known Argentine broker, who lately was a furious Sarmentista, was willing to accept the offer, if given odds. The general opinion seemed to be that neither of the favorites would on this occasion exercise the functions of President, though possibly either might be nominated. General Mitre is reported to be making strenuous efforts to promulgate a compromise consisting of Roca as President and Tejedor as Vice. But a less feasible combination can hardly be conceived. The request of Dr Irigoyen to absent himself for twenty days from attendance at the Chambers caused much comment, and may prove of much significance. The ultimate disentanglement of the present political knot grows hourly more difficult to predict, but we must not forget that one of the, historically, most perplexing of knots (the Gordian) was only severed by the sword. Absit Omen!

Starting at 30.85 cash gold rapidly passed through 30.90 to 30.95, at which price the majority of cash sales were effected, closing retail dollars. The wholesale men can dictate their own terms, but the former are obliged to sell in currency. The Directors of the Bank are in a state of perplexity, as well they may be. A short time ago they tried the expedient of restricting credits. That did no good Now they have resorted to to the extraordinary means of declaring a dividend of 6 per cent. You will remember I informed you that the Bank last year instead of giving a dividend decided to place all the profits to account of capital, although I do not exactly see how they have done it, as it does not appear in their balance sheet. The offering a dividend at this unusual season of the year is clearly an effort to strengthen the Bank-note, and is in my opinion a most imprudent measure. The public knows very well the real source of weakness in the Bank, which is the fact that the greater portion of its capital is lent to the Government, which does not even pay the interest of the loans, according to the Directors' report. The public knows or thinks that this dividend has to come out of capital, already woefully debilitated, and instead of having the result anticipated by the board, the paper money has fallen in value rapidly since the measure was announced. The balance of the Bank on 31st of March shows a circulation of $1,362,826, cash on hand in fuertes $f.240,818, cash on in silver $178,871, or more than one-third of the amount of the emission. Were the capital of the Bank safe, this would indicate a prosperous condition, and ought to enable the board to resume specie payment. The Cordoba banks have never for a day ceased paying specie for their notes. Flour is coming down more freely from the Andine provinces. On Monday 600 bags were received at the station, but the high price of wheat is not affected. Some of this flour goes down to Buenos Aires, but very little wheat leaves this port just now. The stock is mostly in two or three hands, who stand for a rise."

The following is the Banco Hipotecario statement of April 30th, 1880:—

Debe.

	Series.	Pesos fuertes
A Prestamos Hipotecarios	A -	14,493,250
Prestamos Hipotecarios	B -	553,800
Prestamos Hipotecarios	C -	317,400
Prestamos Hipotecarios	D -	165,800
Anualidades por Cobrar	A -	1,197,534 250
Anualidades por Cobrar	B -	72,532 500
Anualidades por Cobrar	C -	37,103
Do. do	D -	8,675
Rentas Cedulas	A -	7,961,342
Rentas Cedulas	B -	342,088
Rentas Cedulas	C -	345,220
Rentas Cedulas	D -	128,584
Cedulas Rescatadas	A -	1,503,650
Cedulas Rescatadas	B -	44,600
Cedulas Rescatadas	C -	70,100
Cedulas Rescatadas	D -	15,500
Cedulas Anuladas	A -	9,003,750
Cedulas Anuladas	B -	538,000
Cedulas Anuladas	C -	495,400
Cedulas Anuladas	D -	122,400
Muebles	-	9,893 240
Gastos del Banco	-	857,600 205
Ganancias y Perdidas	-	208,396 087
Gastos de Tasaciones	-	230 640
Garantias	-	3,000
Propiedades Rematadas	-	103,896 718
Cedulas en deposito	-	3,546,300
Gastos Generales	-	16,437 800
Caja	-	8,212 832
		42,470,695 272

Haber.

	Series.	Pesos fuertes
Cedulas Emitidas	A -	23,497,000
Cedulas Emitidas	B -	1,091,800
Cedulas Emitidas	C -	812,700
Cedulas Emitidas	D -	288,200
Amortiz. del Prestamo	A -	1,879,726 708
Amortiz. del Prestamo	B -	45,337 784
Amortiz. del Prestamo	C -	62,912 896
Do. do	D -	16,529 011
Intereses del Prestamo	A -	8,256,137
Do. do.	B -	353,164
Do. do	C -	358,692
Do. do.	D -	185,288
Anualidades por pagar ced.	A -	16,309
Do. do	B -	294
Do. do	C -	1,168
Do. do	D -	4
Cedulas Sorteadas a pagar	A -	28,850
Do. do	B -	400
Do. do	C -	100
Anualidades Anticipadas	A -	220
Alquileres	-	4,524 040
Banco de la Provincia	-	1,235,146 990
Comision A B C D	-	38,177 750
Depositos	-	3,562,927 180
Fondo de Reserva	-	789,984 893
		42,470,695 272

Buenos Aires, Abril 30, 1880.

JUSTAN BALBIN,
Presidente.
JUAN FCO. DE LA BARRA,
Contador.
LUIS A. VIGLIONE,
Tenedor de Libros.

May 3rd, 1880.

An end of the week coming after an end of a month is generally a dull day on 'Change, but on Saturday the special incidents of the Governor's message, and Roca's arrival at Rosario, united with the departure of the Horrox, caused an amount of activity quite unusual. The rise in gold though, very pronounced, was not so excessive as might naturally have been expected from the determined tone of Mr Tejedor's speech. He now appears to have the Chambers well in hand, and the vote of fifty millions for warlike preparations together with the legislation of the Volunteer Corps of this city, proves that the retired candidate has advanced as much in popularity as in influence. It is, however, still thought that a third party will eventually be found to represent the favour of both political parties. The grand fact remains that the barometer of prosperity in this country, the price of gold, does not indicate a speedy approach of the storm. The new week has opened on a steady and unexcited market. Dollars for cash and for the end of the month at 30.95 were plentiful, and sales continue easy at that. Towards the close of official hours gold showed an unmistakeably downward tendency. And though the last sales figured at 30.95, it was on a very weak market. For June the highest price touched was 30.85, and 31 m/c seems to be at present the "ultima thule" of the gold patacon.

Treasury Bonds experienced another notable decline, being done as low as 78⅞. Some of this stock sold to deliver was handed over to-day at 80.

National Bank Shares were dealt in for cash and for end of the month at 58 and 57⅞, and showing a still further fall.

Not one single operation in Cedulas was recorded during ring-time, but prices may be quoted at about 86½, or higher.

Much attention has been bestowed on the recent leading articles in the *Nacion*, which evince a moderation of tone and impartiality of spirit, unfortunately too rare "hoy en dia" in our local press. They inculate the wisdom and convenience of respective compromise, and a due submission to the authorities that be. General opinion has also most emphatically pronounced itself as confident in the preservation of peace, and we thus see large sellers at 30.90 for the end of the current month, and all time prices weaker than those for cash.

A friend from Paysandu reports the bitterest of winter weather in that locality. The burning of the Guaviyu saladero